The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PLUSHES.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Have received and will place on their counters several CASES of

PLUSHES!

IN

Bronze, Olive, Wine, Heliotrope, Sapphire, Black, Myrtle, Prune, Plum, Gen d'Arme, Navy Blue, Purple, &c., &c.

100 PIECES

Velvet and Satin Striped,

$1.50 per yard,

Worth $3.50.

Brocaded Velvet,

Colored and Black, Reduced to

ONE-HALF.

Cloaking Velvet,

24 and 27 inch, Elegant Quality, Best Finish,

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50

STATE-ST.

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE.

88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.

EDWARD M. FIELD, DANIEL A. LINDLEY, POPE C. TEFFT. JOHN P. TRUESDELL, EDWARD S. WASHBURN, CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Toriois....Nov. 17, 2 p m
CANADA, Frangeul........Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 a m
ST. LAURENT, Santelle....Wednesday, Dec. 1, 2 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $120. Second cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

HOTEL.

ALBEMARLE HOTEL,

COR. DEARBORN & RANDOLPH-STS.

European style. First-class rooms.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, &c.

PARDRIDGES,

114 & 116 State-st.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL OFFERING

IMPORTED DOLMANS!

IN

Brocaded Velvet, Brocaded Satin, Satin de Lyon, Chinchilla Trimmed, AND Sicilienne Silk.

The most magnificent Garments shown in Chicago. Will sell them at about half the price asked for as elegant goods in either New York or Chicago.

Inspection and comparison solicited.

Full Lines of Latest Novelties

IN

Ulsters, Havelocks, Circulars, Cloaks, Dolmans, AND Fur-Lined Garments,

AT

"Prices Always and Invariably the Lowest."

Same Goods at our WEST SIDE STORE (except Imported Garments), 284 & 286 West Madison-st., above Morgan.

PARDRIDGES,

114 & 116 State-st.

WOVEN WIRE BED LOUNGES.

WOVEN WIRE BED LOUNGE.

Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed, and is free from the clumsy appearance of other Bed Lounges.

VARIETY OF STYLES.

Union Wire Mattress Co.,

7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Construction of Quarters.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 15, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 9th day of December, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of stone quarters on the military reservation at San Antonio, Texas, according to plans and specifications which will be furnished to bidders, and which must accompany each bid, including the furnishing of all material, labor, and other service required in the construction and completion of the buildings. The buildings proposed are of four classes:

1st. QUARTERS—One building for general officer commanding.
2d. QUARTERS—Nine buildings for field officers.
3d. QUARTERS—Ten buildings for Captains or company officers.
4th. BARRACKS—One building for company.

Contracts, however, can be awarded at present only to the extent of the appropriation available, viz.: $75,000. But bids for the whole work, not exceeding $125,000,—to which sum the law limits the total expenditure,—will be considered, and, if found advantageous, contracts will be entered into for the whole work, subject to the contingency of further appropriation by Congress, and binding only, if such appropriation is not granted at the next session, to the extent of the $75,000 already appropriated.

Bidders will state the price at which they will construct each building, of each class. Payments under the contract will be made weekly, as the work progresses, in proportion to the work accomplished and found satisfactory, if funds shall be available, withholding 20 per cent from the sum thus earned until the amount reserved reaches $10,000; after which the weekly payments shall be in full of the weekly estimates of work and materials delivered, but the retained sum shall not be paid until the final and satisfactory completion of the whole contract.

Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for excavation, and per perch (of 25 cubic feet) for masonry below the two feet line, excepting cellar walls, in case it shall become necessary to commence foundations below that line.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $1,000, made according to the form prescribed, and no bid will be considered unless accompanied by such bond.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, with instructions for bidders, form of contract, and plans and specifications, will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Quartermaster at Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quarters at San Antonio, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned. B. C. CARD, Quartermaster United States Army.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

"FOR SAIL."

SEVERAL OVERCOATS.

APPLY TO

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.,

Or 450 Milwaukee-av., or at cor. Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

COME!

FURNITURE.

SPIEGEL & CO. FURNITURE. 251 & 253 WABASH AVE.

GREAT Closing-Out SALE! OF CHAMBER and PARLOR SUITS Regardless of Cost!

Sideboards, Secretaries, Hallstands, Extension and Library Tables, At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Our Entire Stock of Furniture offered much below former prices, and OUR PRICES are always the lowest.

NOVELTIES!

We are daily receiving great additions to our elegant line of Novelties, and we will be able to show to our patrons the finest and most extensive line of Fancy Furniture of Foreign, Domestic, Antique, and Modern Designs, of real artistic merit, ever displayed, suitable as HOLIDAY or WEDDING SOUVENIRS. We kindly request the general public to inspect before making selections.

Our prices will be LOW,—VERY LOW, --for the quality of goods offered.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

251 and 253 Wabash-av.,

NEAR JACKSON-ST.

NOTICE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.,

Commercial Agent's Office, 55 Clark-st., CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1880.

TO SHIPPERS.

All freight destined to points on the Dubuque Division of this Railway, formerly known as the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, must be delivered hereafter at our regular Freight Houses, between Jefferson and Union-sts., West Side, in order to secure benefit of through rates and prompt delivery. CHARLES R. CAPRON, Commercial Agent. WM. G. SWAN, Supt. of Freight Traffic.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS & DIARIES, 1881

GEO. E. MARSHALL & Co.,

Stationers and Printers,

161 & 163 MADISON STREET.

MACHINE SCREWS.

Machine Screws.

Special Screws and Fine Studs made to order.

STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., F. T. JUNE, Pres. 54 and 56 Michigan-st.

ART STUDIO.

Brand's HOLIDAY Portraits

SEASON 1880-'81.

THOUGHTFUL persons will see that it is NOT A MOMENT TOO SOON to secure sitting for BRAND'S incomparable Pictures, for it takes time to show Proofs and finish Fine Work.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. There is nothing more appropriate than the elegant Pictures made at BRAND'S Studios.

Panel Photos, New and very stylish, Only $10 per Doz.

YOUR PICTURE WOULD, WITHOUT DOUBT, BE THE MOST SATISFACTORY PRESENT YOU COULD GIVE.

Cabinets, The Finest in the world, only $6 per Doz.

ARTISTIC and carefully-finished work of many sizes and kinds that are very beautiful, mounted in every variety of new and rich designs, are now on exhibition at

Brand's Studios

210 & 212 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Offers for sale a limited amount of

NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY

20-YEAR

Six Per Cent Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are placed on the market at 112½ AND INTEREST, at which price they are the EQUIVALENT OF A 5 PER CENT BOND AT PAR. The total issue of these Bonds is $500,000, a portion of which will be applied, when sold, to the redemption of oustanding bonds of said Company maturing in 1881 and 1882 and 1883. Holders of any of these issues may effect an exchange for the new Bonds on strictly equitable terms if early application is made to the bank for this purpose.

MONEY TO LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, 52 William-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

STATIONERY, &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.

Retail Stationers and Engravers,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

Wedding and Invitation Cards

Engraved in the best manner and in the correct style.

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINE STATIONERY.

A large and elegant assortment of

Fancy Articles and Recherche Trifles.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Frames. ORNAMENTAL GOLD Picture Frames. Send to manufacturer for Illustrated Catalogue. S. H. McELWAIN, 200 to 206 Wabash-av.

HATS.

Gents' Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Style, Superior Quality, on hand and made to measure. Price, $5.00, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

MR. BRIGHT'S speech at Birmingham yesterday is the most important pronouncement yet made on the Irish land question, and goes far to indicate the character of the measure which the Ministry will introduce into Parliament next session for the settlement of that question. Mr. Bright strongly condemned the present system of land-tenure in Ireland, and held that the Lords by their rejection of the Compensation bill were responsible for the present disturbed state of Ireland. He has evidently been an attentive student of Irish history, and has become convinced that the Irish people will not be improved by coercive measures. Force, he said, would effect nothing. He condemned the proposed forced expropriation of the landlords as wild and chimerical. The plan which Mr. Bright favors is that which is known in Ireland as the three F's: Fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale. By this plan the industrious tenant would be secured in the possession of his holding, the landlords would be prohibited from collecting an exorbitant or unjust rent, and the Government would give tenants facilities to purchase their holdings from such landlords as would be willing to sell. As Mr. Bright is a Cabinet Minister, and as he participated in the recent Cabinet session where the Government proposal was discussed, it is evident that his scheme is the one which meets with most favor among his associates, and which is most likely to be adopted.

A BRUSSELS dispatch says that 8,000 rifles have been shipped from various Italian ports to Ireland. The guns are of the most approved pattern, were made in Switzerland, and were purchased by Irish-Americans for the use of their kinsmen in the "ould" sod. The story lacks confirmation. The Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, Sir John Michel, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to move by forced marches at a moment's notice to Galway, in the west of Ireland, in order to quell any disturbances which might occur there. It is said that the movement is made partly to prevent certain terrible and probably imaginary fellows, known as American Fenians, from landing with large quantities of arms along the western coast. It is possible that there is not any foundation for the arms story, that the British Government is scared without cause, and that the Commander-in-Chief will have his hurried journey for nothing. The Erne tenantry, acting on the advice of the Land League, have abandoned their project of journeying across a couple of counties in order to pay rent to a man who has already refused to take it. The League thinks that Boycott must leave in any case, even should Lord Erne not consent.

THE debate in the French Senate on M. Buffet's interpellation was resumed yesterday. Senator Chesnelong, Orleanist, charged the Ministers with being mere puppets to Gambetta, and said that they went forward or drew back just as he directed. The accusation caused great indignation among the supporters of the Government. The speech of the debate, however, was delivered by Jules Simon. The veteran statesman made an impassioned onslaught on the Ministers and eulogized M. de Freycinet and his policy. M. Duverney proposed a resolution regretting that the policy of M. de Freycinet had not been followed, and expressing a hope that such policy should be adopted in the future. M. Simon proposed a resolution condemning the policy of the Government as arbitrary and calculated to provoke disturbances. Premier Ferry opposed both motions, and moved that the Senate proceed to consider the regular business without acting on either. His motion was adopted on a close vote,—143 to 137. The Ministers, however, could afford to suffer a defeat in the Senate, if they had a reliable backing in the Chamber of Deputies, but they have not.

A NEW railway ordinance providing for the laying of a street-car track on Lake street was introduced into the City Council Monday night, and it is believed at the instance of the West Division Railroad Company. The ordinance provides for the usual rate of fare, five cents, but for the privilege of laying and operating the tracks it provides that the Company shall keep sixteen feet in the middle of the street in repair, and pay a license of $50 per car to the city for the average number of cars which it will run on the street daily. It further provides that the railroad company shall pay half the cost of a new four-track bridge to be operated by steam over the river at Lake street, and also pay $1,000 per annum for operating the bridge and keeping it in repair. The propositions of the Company are so liberal that some of the Aldermen, and many who are not Aldermen, are much surprised.

IT is thought that the English Government will yield to the demands of the Scotch and English stock-raisers to remove many of the obstacles in the way of the importation of American cattle. Mr. Mundella, M. P., Vice-President of the Council, has become convinced, it is said, that the so-called Texas fever with which American cattle were supposed to be infected is no fever at all, and is simply a stage of exhaustion produced by the long Atlantic voyage. Store cattle are now in great demand in Scotland and the North of England, and the representatives of these sections are trying to impress on the Government the desirability of modifying the quarantine regulations on cattle. The Government has already decided to remove the restrictions on the importation of sheep.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL WHARTON, of New Orleans, says that Messrs. Wells and Lanier, Republican candidates for Congress in the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Louisiana, will contest the seats of Messrs. Blanchard and King, Democrats, who received the Governor's certificate of election. It is not improbable that Messrs. Kerr and Hahn will contest the seats of Gibson and Ellis from the First and Second Districts. The grounds of the contest will be fraud, bribery, and bulldozing.

THERE is good reason to believe that the connecting link in the chain of evidence which will connect certain prominent Democrats with the forgery of the Morey letter and the subornation of perjury in the Philp case has been found in one H. H. Hadley, who was Chairman or Secretary of a so-called Independent Republican Club in New York. It is said that evidence will be forthcoming to show that it was Hadley who induced O'Brien or Lindsey to swear falsely on the Philp trial; that Hadley was the person who interpolated the name of H. L. Morey in the Lynn hotel register; and that generally he was the most efficient and active agent of the Democrats in the concoction and promulgation of the scandalous forgery.

THE latest and most reliable information indicates that the number of persons who perished in the St. Peter Insane Asylum conflagration did not exceed twenty, and it may be that the number does not exceed twelve. Many of those who perished rushed into the flames, and there were still others who could not be induced to leave the part of the building where the fire raged. The unfortunate inmates suffered terribly from the cold, and it is feared that many will die from the effects. Such of the insane as could be found have been provided for in the Asylum at Rochester. The loss to the State will reach $300,000, and, owing to the negligence of the authorities, there was no insurance.

TWO REMEDIES have been suggested by interested parties to stop the flow of immigration from the Province of Quebec to this country, one being to punish agents who induce them to come here, and the other to offer intending emigrants bonuses in Government lands. The Canadians have not much faith in the efficacy of either remedy. The Bishop of Quebec and his priests have tried to dissuade their people from coming here, but to no purpose. "The land of the free and the home of the brave" has too many attractions for the French Canadians. Let them come.

AN accommodation train on the Lehigh Valley Road jumped the track near Pittston, Pa., yesterday morning. By the upsetting of a stove in the foremost car, in which were most of the passengers, the car was set on fire, and several of the passengers were severely, one (Mrs. Tigue) fatally, burned. The brakeman, Thomas McMahon, was killed instantly. John Sweeney, the fireman, was fatally injured, and the engineer, Henry Murphy, and a second brakeman named Patrick Manaman were very badly hurt. The train is a complete wreck.

GOV. WILTZ, of Louisiana, evidently thinks that the attempt to unseat Senator Kellogg has not been tried often enough. He has appointed the Hon. T. C. Manning, ex-Chief-Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, as the successor of Judge Spofford, deceased. It will be remembered that Judge Spofford was a claimant for Kellogg's seat, but even the Democratic Senate refused to reopen the Kellogg case, and consequently rejected Spofford's claim. Judge Manning will probably have no better fate.

AN appeal on behalf of the widows and orphans, made such by the Stellarton mine explosion, has been issued to the Mayors and Wardens of the various towns throughout Canada. The appeal sets forth that fifty men and boys were killed, and that thirty-three wives have been widowed and 110 children orphaned. The appeal is signed by the managers of the various mines, and the clergymen of the Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Scotch Churches.

THE trial of George F. Smith, Christopher Long, and E. J. McCune for having corruptly solicited Pennsylvania legislators in connection with the Pittsburg riot indemnity, has been postponed till January on account of the illness of the accused parties. The District-Attorney wanted the cases stricken from the docket, but the Judge would not permit it. The defendants acted with commendable unanimity in getting sick.

BYRNE, the editor of *Truth*, is reported to have said yesterday that it would not be very difficult to convince him that the Morey letter was a forgery. He also stated that Philp was no longer connected with his paper. It is not necessary to repeat the adage. It is evident that the true inwardness of the conspiracy will be given to the public very soon. The confederates are already "squealing" on each other.

CALIFORNIA has chosen five Hancock Electors and one Garfield Elector. Mr. Edgerton, the successful candidate on the Republican Electoral ticket, has a majority of 507 votes over Judge Terry, the lowest candidate on the Democratic ticket. The majorities of the successful Democratic Electors vary from 87 to 143. Terry's unpopularity arises from the fact that he killed Senator Broderick several years ago.

AN industrious TRIBUNE representative went on an investigating tour through the city yesterday, and discovered fifteen butter factories in full working order. The "butter" made in these concerns is a compound of various ingredients,—soapstone, lard, tallow, and fatty substance. The results of THE TRIBUNE man's investigations are given in another page, and will repay perusal.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, acting in his capacity as Circuit Court Judge for the District of Kansas, has decided that the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad are entitled to the control of that thoroughfare as soon as they pay the past-due interest coupons on their bonds. The Union Trust Company of New York now controls the road as Assignees.

MIEROSLAWSKI, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature in the Fifth District, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of this city, instead of Scharlau, Republican, as previously reported. This gives the Democrats two members in the district. Scharlau's defeat is owing to the large number of plumpers cast for Phelps, the successful Republican candidate.

THE *Mark Lane Express* says that a large area of wheat was sown in England last week. Prices of wheat showed an upward tendency towards the middle of the week, but at the close there was a decline in consequence of advices from America and the arrival of several cargoes of foreign grain off the coast. Barley and oats showed a slight upward tendency.

A COAL-BED has been discovered near Ponca, Neb., about twenty-two miles west of Sioux City. The vein is four-and-a half feet thick, and about 585 feet below the surface. Petroleum was discovered in the vicinity last week, thirty-five feet nearer the surface. The discovery is regarded as important, as the nearest coal-mine to Ponca is 150 miles distant.

GOV. BAGLEY, ex-Gov. (now Senator) Baldwin, Congressman Conger, and the Hon. James F. Joy are candidates for the United States Senatorship from Michigan in the place of Senator Baldwin, whose term expires on the 4th of March. Gov. Bagley is considered the strongest candidate at the present time, but he is closely followed by Senator Baldwin, and some are of the opinion that Mr. Joy may come in as the compromise and successful candidate.

OHIO had 2,996,657 acres in wheat this year, and the yield was 52,522,794 bushels, or an average of eighteen and three-fourths bushels per acre. Last year the number of acres in wheat in the Buckeye State was 2,318,260, and the yield was 41,952,120 bushels, or an average of only seventeen and seven-tenths bushels per acre.

SENATOR MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, is likely to be his own successor in the United States Senate. His Republican competitors are ex-Gov. Davis, Gen. John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul; Lieut.-Gov. Gilman, of St. Cloud; and Judge Cornell, of Minneapolis. Senator McMillan is said to be stronger than the field.

TWO-THIRDS of the buildings, including most of the residences of the Town of Newport, Ark., on the Iron Mountain Railroad, were destroyed by fire Monday evening, and about 200 families were made homeless. The property loss is estimated at $200,000. Great distress prevails among the parties burned out.

THE Newfoundlanders are so much opposed to confederation with the Dominion that some Canadian railroad surveyors who were employed to map out a railroad route through the island were driven off by the inhabitants, who thought they saw in the proposed road the first step towards confederation.

FREDERICK PALMER, a young lad of Elmira, N. Y., lost the use of an eye in a curious way. He wiped his face with a handkerchief which he had used to clean off the foam which a horse suffering from the epizoötic had coughed on his coat-sleeve. The boy's other eye is endangered.

SENATOR JOSEPH E. BROWN, who was appointed some months ago by Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, to succeed Senator Gordon in the United States Senate, was chosen his own successor by the Georgia Legislature yesterday. The vote stood—Brown, 146; Lawton, 64. Both are Democrats.

SOME miners who went on an exploring expedition to the headwaters of the River Yukon, in Alaska, have returned to Sitka, and report that they have discovered several gold deposits and the indications of rich placers. They say they will return to the region next season.

ROBERT SAMUEL BOWDEN, alias Samuel McFadden, a bankrupt Scotch merchant, arrived at New York yesterday on the ship Anchoria from Glasgow, and was immediately arrested on the charge of having defrauded creditors to the extent of $50,000.

MRS. MARY SHIELDS, who died recently at Philadelphia, leaves property valued at $934,900 in stocks and bonds and other immediately available property. Of this sum $875,000 have been bequeathed to charitable societies throughout Pennsylvania.

COL. PARIS, of the Fire Brigade of the French Capital, has just published a work on the fire brigades of Paris, New York, and Chicago, in which he recommends a remodeling of the Capital Brigade on the Chicago and New York plans.

THE fourth annual Convention of the Coffinmakers' National Association assembled in Indianapolis yesterday. These conventions cannot fail to enlarge the facilities of the business and greatly stimulate the popular demand.

TWO MORE violent shocks of earthquake occurred at Agram, Austria, Monday night, and had the effect of greatly frightening the inhabitants, many of whom have since fled the place. Those who remain are greatly excited.

SITKA, the Capital of Alaska, was visited by a terrific cyclone and a rather serious earthquake on the 26th ult. The wharf was wrecked, the roofs of many houses were blown away, and several fences were demolished.

THE Archbishop of Paris has written to members of the expelled communities a consolatory letter, in which he enjoins resignation and patience. The Fathers must have a goodly stock of the latter.

CLEAR or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, falling followed by rising temperature, with stationary or lower barometer, are the meteorological conditions predicted for this region to-day.

MR. S. L. TAYLOR, of the Elgin *Advocate*, died at Leadville yesterday, and Mr. H. G. Fitzhugh, local editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *Evening Post*, died at Springfield.

WILLIAM SMITH, a painter, was killed yesterday by falling from a ladder while at work on the residence of Governor-elect Porter at Indianapolis.

TWO OF the recently convicted Nihilists have paid with their lives for the attempt to assasinate the Czar. They were hanged yesterday.

THE Radicals and anti-Catholics have elected a majority of the members of the Great Council of Congress of Switzerland.

THE Chemical Copper Works at Phœnixville, Pa., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $90,000; only partially insured.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the State Department of Our Country's Defenders held at the Nachusa House, Dixon, yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief, P. W. Wilcox, of Mendota; Vice-Commander, Frank Clendening, Morrison; Adjutant-General, R. F. Shipley, Mendota; Quartermaster-General, W. N. Johnson, Dixon; Surgeon-General, H. A. Mix, Oregon, Ill.; Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Smith, De Kalb; Officer of the Day, Edward A. Worrell, Morrison; Officer of the Guard, H. J. Maskell, Chicago; Chief of Outposts, H. C. Barns, Dixon; delegates to the National Encampment to meet in Chicago Dec. 7, E. A. Worrell of Morrison, Gen. A. L. Chetlain of Chicago, and H. J. Maskell of Chicago.

The Order was reported as being in a prosperous condition. Every encampment in the State was represented.

COAL IN NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Nov. 16.—At Ponca, Neb., twenty-two miles west of Sioux City, a vein of good coal four and a half feet thick was struck at a depth of 585 feet. This is thirty-five feet below the petroleum found last week. No coal is mined within 150 miles of Ponca.

BURNING BEDLAM.

Lighting of the Madmen's Funeral Pyre at St. Peter.

From Ten to Fifteen of the Maniacs Burned to Death.

Complete Bewilderment and Horror of the People of St. Peter.

Gleeful Seeking of Self-Slaughter by the Endangered Maniacs.

Nude Wretches Speeding Over Snowfields and Crouching Under Cover.

The Catastrophe Deadly in Its Effect upon the Nerves of the Patients.

As Many Likely to Die from Exposure and Excitement as Were Burned.

Mammoth City, Near Bodie, Cal., Nearly Burned Up—Loss $40,000.

MIDNIGHT ESTIMATES.

TEN TO FIFTEEN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Congressman Strait, President of the Board of Trustees of the St. Paul Asylum, telegraphs to the *Pioneer-Press* at midnight that the number of the dead will not exceed ten.

Another correspondent estimates the number at ten to fifteen. The inmates are being returned to their homes and checked off. No names are given. A full list is promised to-morrow.

THE MANIACS.

THEIR PITIABLE SITUATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—A bulletin to the *Pioneer Press* from St. Peter says: "The number of lives lost by burning and freezing in the Insane Asylum are, as variously estimated, from twenty to fifty. The loss on the building is $300,000."

A special dated at 4 a. m. says: "The scenes at the burning of the south wing of the hospital were heartrending in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed, and I trust in God may never be again. The patients in the annex wing were males. Many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls,

SCREAMING AND CRYING,

and acting like the Bedlamites they were. Of course those who could not be coaxed nor forced out of the building became the unhappy victims of the flames, and suffered a horrible death in the pit of the flames. Others were saved, some by ladders and some by leaping from the windows. Some were nearly nude, some shoeless and bootless, and all were exposed to the exceeding cold of the night. Many of the poor demented and crazed inmates fled as if for their lives, and could not be overtaken or confined. Their sufferings in

THIS FRIGHTFUL CONDITION

can better be imagined than described. The whole catastrophe is fearful to contemplate. The poor dazed inmates of the asylum who had escaped the flames were at large, half-clothed, and were to be seen in all directions, flying in wild fright from those who attempted to save them. The air was bitter cold, and the poor wretches with half-naked bodies and bleeding feet were flying about,

HIDING IN ALLEYS AND DARK CORNERS.

It was a sight once seen never to be forgotten. For some time the capacity of the building had been tried to its utmost. There were about 600 patients, and every inch of space was utilized. What will be done with these poor creatures turned out in the cold, and their malady increased by the excitement of the occasion, is a serious question. There are two other buildings situated in the town which are used, but they are already crowded to their full capacity. The asylum at Rochester is full, and will doubtless be unable to provide accommodations for any of the inmates at St. Peter turned out in the cold by the terrible catastrophe."

SCENES.

THE MADMEN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Another special says: "While the flames were slowly progressing, the Matron of the Female Department made all haste to get the inmates out, and many of them ran shrieking in their night-clothes in the snow-drifts, even burying themselves in the snow, and had to be dragged into the barns and sheds, while those near by wrapped blankets and shawls around them. Hence, intense suffering could not be avoided, as they had to be taken about fifteen or twenty rods through the snow to the nearest shelter, which was on the hill immediately in the rear of the south wing. Yet, when we turn to the main apartments

OUR BLOOD RUNS COLD

as we gaze into those burning walls and realize what was the dream of more than one poor demented man to-night. Those who were crowded into the long corridors of the south wing stood around there, moaning and shivering like poor dumb brutes. The actual number burned cannot be gotten at in any way at the present time, as many are known to have wandered away in the intense excitement that prevailed throughout the whole premises. Several bodies were taken out of some of the rooms and halls. Several persons were gotten out into the halls, when they would seem

DETERMINED TO RETURN

to the flames, like a horse that is being led from the flames. One room, occupied by two, was broken into, and while one was dragged out, the other determined to remain in his warm bed, and when dragged out, insisted on waiting to be dressed. An old man brought here from Minneapolis by the name of Adams was taken out dead. The engine telegraphed for from St. Paul did not arrive, if at all, in time to do any good. There were about 600 patients in all at the asylum.

"The principal cause of delay in getting a stream of water on the fire from the hospital hose was the almost utter uselessness of the hose, from the fact that it had not been in use for so long that it required to be wet from end to end with hot water poured on the outside of the hose. Meantime the flames spread very rapidly from the basement, filling the halls completely full of smoke and making it impossible to do anything at saving the inmates of the north wing except by putting up ladders and prying off the fire-screens from the doors, taking them out, and actually bringing them down in their arms,

WITHOUT CLOTHING IN MANY CASES,

while at the other windows there were three or four begging to be saved from death, came bursting from the ad joining windows at them. One poor fellow was dragged through a half-open screen and badly mangled. One fireman was also injured by the Mankato company's force-pump handle, which struck him on the shoulder. Also a St. Peter man was injured by falling on the steps in the main hall. Assistance has been telegraphed for to Rochester, Minneapolis, and St. Paul for food, clothing, and shelter for the men. The fire is under control, and two-thirds of the hospital is saved. The entire walls of the burnt part are standing entire. Two Mankato hose-carts arrived by special train about 11 o'clock, and the boys have done splendid work, but will not leave until it is completely out."

ASHES.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—A special from St. Peter at 3 p. m. says: "It is still difficult to get at the names and particulars of the awful calamity that came upon us last night, as all is terror and excitement, and the grim ruin and slowly-rising smoke strike the heart as sullen reminders of the shocking fire. To get at a complete list of those killed and hurt is not now among the possibilities. I have just seen Dr. Bartlett, of the asylum, and he says there are not more than twelve lives lost, and probably as many more hurt and suffering from the bitter cold last night. Indeed, more people are believed to be hurt and dying from the exposure to the weather than from burns received last night.

OTHER PEOPLE SAY

that as many as twenty insane people either perished in the flames or died on the cold hills during the night. So many of the patients have disappeared that it cannot be told who are dead and who ran away. The suffering has been terrible, and no pen can describe it or human mind realize it. Hundreds of the patients are as helpless as children, and are seemingly shocked and dazed so as to render them almost insensible. Gov. Pillsbury heads a band of noble workers who are doing everything possible for the comfort of the distressed. Just a moment since I spoke to the Governor, and he says he can make arrangements for the accommodation of the most of the insane at St. Peter, in the hospital houses here.

MR. CARSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS,

has found the dead body of his father-in-law, Mr. Abrams, and will have it removed to Minneapolis as soon as possible. The real damage to the hospital building will amount to $200,000. The centre building and south wing have been preserved, and the ruins of the other portions of the building are being overhauled as fast as possible in the search for the dead. The officers of the institution are making every effort to discover the whereabouts of the missing patients, and take care of those still here. Arrangements will be perfected before night closes by which

ALL WILL BE COMFORTABLY CARED FOR.

The telegraph office here is overwhelmed with messages from all parts of the State, and the greatest difficulty is met in receiving or sending any news. Some part of the surviving patients will be distributed between the Ramsay and Hennipin County poor-farms and the branch asylum at Rochester to be cared for, and the others, including the worst cases, will be provided for at Minneapolis. It seems impossible to get any names to-night."

MAMMOTH CITY.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—A Bodie dispatch reports that Mammoth City was destroyed by fire Sunday. No particulars.

PARTICULARS.

BODIE, Nov. 16.—The fire at Mammoth City Sunday broke out about half-past 10 o'clock in the morning in the roof of George W. Rowan's store. It rapidly communicated to adjoining buildings, and was only checked after it had burned all the upper portion of the town above the *Herald* office. The lower part of the town, including all the buildings and the mill of the Mammoth Mining Company, was saved. Considerable distress has been occasioned to the families burned out, but the citizens are doing all they can to alleviate the suffering. Mammoth is sixty miles distant from Bodie, the nearest telegraph point, and communication accordingly slow and difficult. The losses are thought to aggregate $45,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

OTHER FIRES.

AT NEWPORT, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the northern part of Newport, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Under the influence of high winds, the flames rapidly spread till two-thirds of the buildings in the town were destroyed. About 200 families were rendered homeless, and their distress is very great. The loss is estimated at about $200,000.

AT PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Nov. 16.—The chemical copper works burned to-night. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

CHICAGO.

The alarms from Boxes 86 and 88 at 2:05 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house in the rear of No. 1438 Indiana avenue, owned by Bridget McNamara. Damage to the building, $300; no insurance. The lower floor was occupied by James Burguson and John Anderson, who lose about $25 on furniture. Cause supposed to be boys playing with matches in the basement.

The alarm from Box 334 at 9:15 last evening was caused by fire breaking out in a two-story frame building at Nos. 219, 221, and 223, West Randolph street, owned and partially occupied by J. M. Standish as a wagon-factory. The remainder of the building is occupied by Simon Heymann as a rag warehouse. The origin of the fire is unknown. Incendiarism was suspected, and when Mr. Heymann heard of it he went to the Madison Street Station to see about it. In his opinion, the fire originated in the wagon-shop adjoining, as there was a stove with fire in it quite close to the partition between the two places. If it did start in the rag-shop he says he can furnish no theory as to the cause. The damage to the building will be from $300 to $400, and upon both building and stock Mr. Standish has $1,000 insurance. Heymann's loss cannot be estimated for a day or two, but it will not be heavy, and is fully covered by $3,000 insurance in unknown companies.

DIPHTHERIA IN RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 16.—Diphtheria, which has prevailed in this city and county during the past few weeks, has created sad havoc in a large number of families. Some families lost four children. The most terribly afflicted family is that of Adolph Burr, residing near North Point. Dr. Garlock was called upon to visit this family, and upon entering the house a heart-rending sight met his gaze. On a bed in one part of the house was the body of a son, who had died about five minutes before. In another bed was a child dying, and in other beds were six more children suffering terribly from diphtheria, and it is doubtful if any of them will recover. The parents of the afflicted children are poor, and it is a hard blow to them. The sufferers were made as comfortable as possible. Instead of abating, the disease seems to be increasing.

MINE ENCROACHMENTS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 16.—On the ground that the present workings of the Emma Mine Company, in Little Cottonwood, are, as alleged, outside of its patent lines, and within patented mining claims known as the Cincinnati Group, application was to-day made for an order of court restraining them from continuing said work. A hearing will be had on the application Nov. 26. It is claimed that the course of the ledge is nearly at right angles with the course of the Emma patent, and that the same point was raised in Tarbert vs. Agstaff, decided by the United States Supreme Court in October, 1878. The Court held that where patent crosses the vein the side lines of the patent become its end lines.

No good health with thin, impure blood. Hop Bitters makes rich blood, good health, and strength.

NEW YORK.

The Democratic Forgery Still a Subject of General Comment.

Disinclination to Believe the Henry-Hercules-Hadley Disclosure.

Philp, the Forger, Forsaken by the Rest of His Villainous Crew.

He Is Discharged from Employment, and Finds Bail with Great Difficulty.

Elector Price in Danger of Having Vitiated His Vote in College.

A Troop of Exiled Communists Sailing from Hamburg to America.

Letter from William Dowd, the Recent Republican Candidate for Mayor.

The Southern Exodus to Be Aided by Capital—No Rise in Coal.

THE FORGERY.

HEWITT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Morey letter has not ceased to be an interesting subject of conversation among newspaper readers, and the answer of Judge Davis to Mr. A. S. Hewitt's complaint was to-day commented upon as being at once a dignified and complete reply. The general desire of everybody whose name has been connected with the shameful forgery to get rid of the odium of having consented to or aided in its publication does not escape attention. It is positively stated that the newspaper which published the letter has discharged the man Philp. Mr. Hewitt's efforts to be rid of blame were only equaled by his readiness to be godfather to the letter on Oct. 20.

WILLIAM M. PRICE,

the Chairman of the Allegheny (Md.) County Committee, who has been accused of writing the Lindsey affidavit before he had found a Lindsey to swear to it, declares that he knows nothing about it. In the meantime, the case of Philp is still before the Grand Jury.

AMONG THE WITNESSES

who are here to testify is George E. C. Morey, Samuel S. Morey's half-brother, who arrived here to-night from Lynn. It is expected that Mr. Ames, the expert in handwriting, will testify to-morrow. Mr. George Bliss, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Davenport are still at work on the case, but they are extremely reticent about it. They regard the suggestion that

HENRY HERCULES HADLEY

had any part in the production of the witness Lindsey, as originating from Hadley himself, and attach no sort of importance to his statement.

PHILP.

Up to this evening Kenward Philp had not secured a second bondsman, Deputy-Sheriff Fay not having come forward, and, by permission of Judge Davis, Philp was allowed until to-morrow at noon to procure a surety in addition to Gen. Spinola.

THE WITNESSES

who came from Cumberland have been busily engaged in collecting further evidence that may prove to be of value. Word has been received that Col. H. J. Johnson, who came on during the examination, and proved to be a valuable witness for the prosecution, has collected some information at Washington as to how the Lindsey affidavit was obtained for the Democratic National Committee. He has the register of the Queen City Hotel to show that "Henry L. Walton," whoever he is, stopped in Cumberland on Nov. 4 and 5.

COL. JOHNSON AND THOMAS M'ARDLE

have said that they can prove that Price sent the Democratic National Committee the substance of the Lindsey affidavit before it had been sworn to by anybody, while he was searching for some one to personate Lindsey. It was only, it appears, when the Morey letter began to create an excitement and was indignantly protested against, that Price endeavored to decline all responsibility for the affidavit, and the man "Walton," who is believed to have been sent on by a member of the Democratic National Committee, made his appearance in Cumberland in search of somebody who would consent to be passed off as Lindsey.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A dispatch from Baltimore says United States Chief Supervisor of Election John I. Davenport is taking a hand in the investigation of the Lindsey mystery at Cumberland. He has been in Washington in conversation with those who are working up the case in Cumberland. It is now proposed to have the matter brought before the United States Circuit Court in New York, which it is believed can take cognizance of the matter, inasmuch as the Lindsey affidavit was prepared with a view to influence the case there on trial. There is also an impression that the original affidavit was prepared in New York and sent to Cumberland to be falsely sworn to by the fictitious Robert Lindsey. To get at the truth in the matter a series of interrogatories has been prepared by Mr. Davenport, which will be taken to Cumberland and put to Michael Crowley and Frank Brady, who will be required to answer them under oath. If, as now intimated, a charge of subornation of perjury is laid against the Democratic Elector, Price,

NEW INTEREST

will be given to the matter, as the question will be raised as to his ability to vote in the Electoral College. It is now clear that O'Brien, who personated Robert Lindsey in New York, and the person who swore to the Cumberland affidavit are two different persons.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *News* says Charles A. Byrne, editor of *Truth*, said today in relation to the Morey letter that some things had transpired that almost made him believe the letter was a forgery. If some things in connection with it could be explained, he should concede that it was a forgery. He also stated that Kenward Philp is no longer connected with *Truth*.

FIRED OUT.

THE HAMBURG SOCIALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamship Silesia from Hamburg, due at this port Nov. 23, will bring about 120 Socialists, exiled from Hamburg by a decree published Oct. 28, on account of their political publications and other acts. There is great agitation among the thousands of German Socialists in this city over the expulsion of the Socialists from Hamburg. A great many of the proscribed will come to America, but the daily organ of the Socialists here, the *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, urges them to remain and test the questions at issue thoroughly in the courts, and carry the agitation into the German Parliament, but others of the friends of the Socialists ordered to leave Hamburg point to the severe penalties attached to a non-compliance with the order, and the systematic persecution of the organization.

PROMINENT AMONG THESE POLITICAL EXILES

coming here are Mr. Deitz, the editor of the *Gerichts-Zeitung* (or *Court-Times*), of Hamburg, and Messrs. Prasst, Blosz, Oldenburg, Hillman, and Ayer, connected with the editorial staff of the above-named journal. Some of the compositors on this journal, and also from the *Hamburger Feindenblatt* (or *Foreign-Leaf*) are of the party, namely, Messrs. Maass, Baumann, Schiele, Keatel, and Grietenberg. Among the banished is also the cigar-dealer Meyer, of Hamburg, the two tavernkeepers, Oekelmann and Bruel, the shoemaker Schimmert, and the ex-member of the Common Council of Hamburg, Hartmann. The Socialist journals and leaders in this city declare that the exiles are among those who had

DONE THE MOST FOR THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE

of Hamburg. The journals of the Socialists in this city call upon the Socialistic organizations here for subscriptions for those of the coming exiles who may be in need of financial aid. The exiles will be given a warm reception by their brethren here.

DOWD.

WHO CAME SO NEAR DEFEATING GRACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The City Republican Central Committee had a long session to-night, devoting its time chiefly to the balancing of accounts of the late campaign, and discussing the present condition of the party so far as its local interests are concerned. There had been a good deal of talk in some circles that William Dowd, the recent candidate for Mayor, and who was defeated by W. R. Grace by a majority of less than 3,000, would take some steps to contest the matter, on the grounds of frauds perpetrated by the Democrats. That nothing of this kind is contemplated is shown by a letter which was read at the meeting to-night, and is as follows:

THE LETTER.

To the Republican Central Committee of the City of New York—GENTLEMEN: I wish to express, through you, to the Republican party in the City of New York, and to all the good citizens, irrespective of party, who united with us in the recent municipal election, my thanks for the hearty, efficient support received by me and the whole Republican County ticket. I especially thank the members of your body and the many citizens, both in and out of the Republican party, who have labored so faithfully and earnestly for our success. I congratulate you upon the result of the municipal election. Although our opponents have been victors by a bare majority, we have achieved a moral victory of far greater value than the possession of any office. The chief obstacle to our success was the belief of many that success was impossible.

WE HAVE PROVED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE.

We have shown that the City of New York can't be confidently sold and certainly delivered by one or any number of Democratic organizations. We have ascertained that the desire for good government is stronger among the good citizens of New York than any sentiment derived from their political affiliations upon National issues. We have demonstrated that, if the Democratic organizations of the city refuse to give good city government the people of the city will come to the Republican party for it. I believe that they will have to come, and that they will get it. I trust that the results which we have now attained are but a prelude to substantial and conclusive victories in the near future. I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DOWD.

EXODUS.

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A company has been formed by parties who are interested in the exodus of negroes from the South, and it is proposed to conduct their movements hereafter as nearly on business principles as possible. They have, it is said, purchased several hundred thousand acres of land in New Mexico, and more will be acquired as it is needed. On this the negroes will be settled, and payments made as they are enabled to compensate the present holders. The managers say that the emigrants from the South will be treated just as any others from foreign countries.

PELL-MELL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—President Sherman, of the Mechanics' Bank, has received the following dispatch:

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Can thee find Gen. Conway? I have just come from Louisiana and Alabama. Thousands of colored people are leaving pell-mell, and no influence but his can prevail to guide them. Kansas has all it ought to have, and he ought to distribute them through the West. J. C. BROWN.

COAL.

NO RISE IN PRICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—There have been rumors the past few days that the price of coal would soon be advanced, but the managers of the different producing companies, when questioned about the matter to-day, stated that there was no probability of any change this winter. They were getting fair prices at present. The stock in the hands of dealers and consumers was smaller than for years past, but that in the hands of producers, that is the mining and coal companies, was about the same. Prices being in advance of last year, and the demand being fair, they could see no reason for any change of prices now.

M'FADDEN.

HIS ARREST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Robert Samuel Bowden, alias Samuel McFadden, an absconding bankrupt, charged with defrauding his creditors to the extent of $50,000, was arrested to-day on board the steamship Anchoria, just arrived from Glasgow.

Work in a Great Kitchen.

New York Times.

No; it was not hushed, for there was simmering and sizzling and subdued sound of frying, like the attunement of an orchestra. They were notes of preparation. Occasionally a lad would dump a scuttle of coke on the floor, and a white-capped man would run a tongs over a gridiron and make a metallic sound, like a boy with a stick on a paling. All the time, however, as a bass, there was the rustle of steam, as it pulsated and throbbed through the copper-tanks. There were a hundred odors in the air. Here was the faint smell of parsley, of thyme, whiffs of cloves, fragrance of mace, savors of onions, slight reeks of garlick, with acidities of lemons, all tempered, blended, and commingled into one general savory whole. It was as a Flemish picture of abundance, when one got a sight of the provender, for an ice receptacle is opened for an inquisitive woman. Here lie blonde chickens, with legs of snow-white veal, and ruddy tenderloins, and marbled roasting-pieces, and whole sides of mutton, all garnished with their lace-work of fat. In this one there is fish; and green bluefish, and red snapper, with vermiculated mackerel, and cardinal-colored lobsters,—for they are boiled,—with lordly striped bass, complete the ichthyological tableau. And here is the bread batch,—all apart in another room,—far piled up to the ceiling stand on layers the brown-crusted loaves and the white crisp rolls. Then there is fragrance again: for the inquisitive woman is led by her nose to where the pastry cooks—there are six of them—are compounding their cakes. Could a whole generation of pie-eaters ever get through these innumerable rounds of pumpkin, apples, mince, and custard pies? There is a great seething and tumultuousness about that huge iron drum, and the steam bursts forth now and then as if from a Hecla. But it is not mud which comes up to the surface. There tumble up in the most jolly and inviting way, done up in a linen cloth, vast quantities of dumplings! How they bob up and down in the scalding fluid! How much indigestion is there there? I repress the thought, amazed at the man who patiently turns the handle of something which looks like a churn. "What might that be?" I asked. "Hard sauce," is the reply. "Fifty pounds of the best fresh butter, about the same of sugar, and a pound of nutmegs, with four quarts of lemon juice; it takes three hours' hard working; the boss do say he is going to run her by machinery, and I wish he would," and the hard-sauce compounder wipes his forehead. Just beyond, at a separate table, a Frenchman was making eclairs. The crust had been already turned out, and from a huge bowl, with a brush, he was giving his eclairs a glaze of chocolate. To the main kitchen the visitor returned, attracted by a new odor. Here was the roasting going on. Six, eight, ten separate ribs of beef were slowly turning, with five haunches of mutton, but mutton and beef were not commingled; they were ten feet apart. "Never would do, ma'am," said the roaster; "them two things—beef and mutton—has to be kept apart,—the hodors of one is agin the other." And, taking a winch from a nail, he wound up a jack, which was four feet high. Then, the whole machinery, which had been going round in a slow, majestic way, quickened its pace. "It's the touch-off at the end that does the business." Then this really great roaster took a basting-spoon that would hold a quart, and slowly trickled the gravy over the revolving beef.

"Billy, show madam the fish-bilers." Billy took off a cover neatly balanced by a chain pulley and weight, and showed in a huge copper kettle, divided into various compartments, the salmon and striped bass which were boiling. Steam pipes gave the necessary heat. During the short interval the visitor had spent in examining the other portions of the kitchen, the scene in this particular locality had changed. Now there was a row of voices, a din of feet, and great odors of cooking meat. Beefsteaks were spluttering; flares of fire from gushing fat puffed up along a vista of broilers; waiters came rushing in with bowls; plates clattered, and spoons were beaten, tatto-like, on the china. People were so busy roasting, broiling, stewing, that it was no time to ask questions. Where was this? Where was it all happening? Why, in the largest luncheon and dinner restaurant in the great metropolis of New York.

CASUALTIES.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 16.—A little after 10 o'clock this morning an accommodation-train on the Lehigh Valley Road left Pittston for this city. There were two coaches attached, and these contained about twenty passengers. The train was in charge of a freight crew, the regular hands having been detailed on a special excursion-train to New York. After crossing a bridge located at Mill Creek, about two miles from this city, the locomotive suddenly left the track and went headlong towards the bottom of an embankment forty feet deep. The engine halted about half way; the tender turned a complete somerset and landed bottom upwards several feet below. The first coach, containing most of the passengers, was hurled over upon its side. The stove was upset, and the coals set fire to the car, which was quickly enveloped in flames. The other coach simply left the track. Several laborers in the vicinity hurried to the scene of the disaster to aid those in distress. When they arrived the scene was indescribably terrible. Men were forcing their way out of the burning coach, while women, screaming at the top of their voices, were madly following them. Several children were hurled from the windows, where they were rescued by outsiders. The escaping steam from the locomotive joined the black smoke of the burning car and veiled the wreck.

Those who came to render aid worked diligently. The engine was mounted as soon as possible and search made for the engineer and fireman. The former was found jammed against the side of the cab terribly scalded, and with a broken shoulder. His name is Henry Murphy. The fireman, John Sweeny, was discovered in a senseless condition, horribly scalded, the flesh peeling off from two-thirds of his body. He cannot recover. Thomas McMahon, a brakeman, was killed outright. Patrick Manaman, another brakeman, was frightfully, if not fatally scalded. Only one passenger, Mrs. Margaret Tigue, of Pittston, received severe injuries. One arm was badly smashed. Many others were badly bruised, but all made a miraculous escape. The train was a wreck. The accident was caused by an imperfect switch rail.

APPEAL.

STELLARTON, N. S., Nov. 16.—There is no very great change in affairs here to-day. A meeting was held last evening in the Company's office, and it was resolved to send the following appeal to the Mayors and Wardens of the various towns throughout Canada and the United States:

A terrible calamity has happened in this place. Two disasters in succession have been the means of killing fifty men and boys, and leaving thirty-three widows and one hundred and ten orphans. Seven hundred men, representing a population of two thousand people, are thrown out of employment in the face of a Canadian winter. We appeal to the generous public for immediate help. Contributions may be sent to any of the undersigned.

JAMES HUDSON, Manager Albion Mines.
ROBERT SIMPSON, Manager Drummond Mines.
HENRY POOLE, Manager Acadia Mines.
JOHN GREENER, Manager Vale Mine.
H. LANGEL, Manager Nova Scotia Mine.
REV. WM. MACDONALD, P. P.
REV. D. C. MOORE, Rector Christ Church.
REV. CHAS. DUNN, Of the Church of Scotland.
REV. THOS. CAMMINO, Of the Presbyterian Church.
REV. M. E. THURLOW, Of the Methodist Church.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—This morning John Burke, a negro, went to his work while his wife went to visit her sister. They left at their home, No. 10 South Cherry street, Burke's mother, a woman 100 years old, with two children, Johnny, a 2-year-old boy, and Katie, a 4-year-old girl. This afternoon the old woman and the children were sitting around a stove trying to get warm. The old lady poked the fire so vigorously that the stove fell to pieces, and the gas from the coals becoming ignited, an explosion followed, which set fire to the woman's and children's clothing and the room. Their screams attracted passers-by to the scene, who rushed in and picked up the children and the old woman and tore the clothing off of them, but not until Johnny was burned to death, and the others so badly that they will die. Before the arrival of the Fire Department Burke's furniture and traps were all burned up. When he arrived home from his work last night he walked into his house, and to his surprise found that all his worldly goods had disappeared into smoke and ashes. He went out onto the sidewalk, and seeing a lot of boys asked them what it all meant. A boy who knew him said, "Uncle John, your house took fire this afternoon, and your mother and children were nearly burned to death." Upon hearing this, Burke, without a word, ran down Cherry street, and jumping on a wharf-boat, plunged into the river. Spectators fished him out, and he was sent to the City-Hospital, where his family were being cared for. It is thought he has lost his reason.

STRUCK A MULE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The *American's* Birmingham, Ala., special says: "At 1 o'clock to-day, just as the north-bound passenger train on the Alabama & Great Southern Railroad was passing Elyton, the engine struck a mule standing on the road, throwing it down the embankment, twenty feet high, and wrecking the engine. James B. McFerran, son of the Rev. Dr. J. H. McFerran, Agent of the Southern Methodist Publishing-House at Nashville, who was in the baggage-car, thinking to escape, and expecting the baggage-car to follow the course of the engine, jumped in an opposit direction, the baggage-car falling on him and crushing his body into the earth, killing him instantly. A large number of passengers were on the train; some were slightly bruised. Deceased barely escaped in the collision between the steamers America and United States on the Ohio River some ten years ago.

WENT THROUGH A BRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—A construction-train on the Dallas & Wichita Railroad went through a temporary bridge over Hickory Creek, four miles north of here, this evening. Thirteen laborers were wounded. Three have since died. Physicians from Dallas reached the scene by special train. The wounded are still on the ground. Physicians are still opposing the removal during the prevailing snow and sleet. Half the wounded will die.

A NEW DANGER.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A lad named Frederick Palmer, son of the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, has lost an eye from epizoötic poisoning. The other eye is endangered. It seems the lad wiped his face with a handkerchief he had used to clean the foam that his horse had coughed on his coat-sleeve.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 16.—Peter Pelsor, formerly conductor on the Chicago & Alton, living here, was instantly killed at Lathrop, Cal., on the Union Pacific Railway, yesterday.

BENZINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Nov. 16.—Peter Florey, a young painter here, attempted to make a quick fire with benzine this morning. After thoroughly saturating a good supply of fuel with the fluid he stood in front of the stove and touched it off with a match, and a blaze belched forth which burned his hand to a crisp, blistered his face, eradicated a flourishing mustache, and set his hair ablaze.

FATAL FALL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—William Smith, a painter, was instantly killed to-day by falling from a ladder while at work on the residence of Gov. Porter.

PROVERBS OF RUSSIA.

Some Features of Peasant Life Told in Popular Sayings.

Leisure Hour.

Russia is a country whose name is now constantly in the mouths of Englishmen. Few, however, know much about it, owing to the difficulties connected with learning its language. Not many foreigners have the opportunities of knowing these people, and mere tourists are apt to come away with wrong impressions. We shall endeavor in a short article to glance at the peasantry as they are described in their own proverbs, which hold the picture up to life.

One peculiarity of Russian peasant life is the joint family system, according to which the members of a family share a common heritance and live together. This system prevailed in parts of England in Anglo-Saxon times, but it is not favorable to individual exertion, and it leads to family quarrels. They find that "two bears cannot live in one den." The wife particularly suffers from it.

The father-in-law grumbles at her,
The mother-in-law abuses her,
The brother-in-law mocks her,
The sister-in-law does her mischief,
The husband is jealous.
Sisters-in-law are nettles.

While some Russian ladies belong to the class of strong-minded women and are advocates of woman's rights, the peasantry in their proverbs recognize the distinct sphere of women.

If you be a cook, crow;
If a hen, lay eggs.
Do not trust the wind in the fields,
Nor a woman with too much liberty.

The proverbs of Russia, like those of India, though treating women with contempt, yet recognize their power in the domestic circle. "She stoops to conquer."

The wife, without beating the husband, rules him by her temper.
The husband is the head, the wife the soul of the house.

Bachelors are not in high repute.

A bachelor is a goose without water.
A man without a wife is like a man in winter without a fur bonnet.

A man under petticoat government, or, as the Germans say, "under the slipper," is thus painted:

A crab is not a fish among fishes,
A bat is not a bird among birds,
So a hen-pecked husband is not a man among men.

The cheapness of brandy has done immense mischief among the peasantry. In a collection of 20,000 Russian proverbs which I have, 500 relate to drunkenness and its effects. The soldiers, who are recruited from the ranks of the peasantry, carry the village drinking habits with them, and this trait appears in various strongly phrased proverbs. The peasants have suffered not only from drinking, but bad landlords, who have spent their money in the dissipation of great cities, leaving the peasantry in the hands of grinding agents, who were generally Germans.

The landlord's court has a wide entrance, but a narrow exit;

i. e., it is easy to get into his debt, but difficult to get out of it.

Praise not the crop until its stacked,
Praise not the landlord until he is dead.

The usurer in Russia, as in India, is a scourge to the peasant. "In the other world," says the proverb, "usurers have to count red-hot coins with bare hands."

But the worst plague to the peasant is the Tchinovnik, or official, as the Russian bureaucracy are noted for their gross oppression and bribe-taking propensities.

The Tchinovnik only takes up his pen,
The peasants pray and birds tremble.
To defend yourself against a thief take a stick,
To defend yourself against a Tchinovnik take a rouble.
Fear not the law but the Judge;
A Judge is like a carpenter, what he wants he carves.
Go before God with justice,
Before the Judge with money.

The Raskolniks, or Dissenters of Russia, amount probably to 15,000,000, and are an interesting class. Some express their detestation of the Greek Church thus:

He who fears God does not go to church;
The church is not in beams but in ribs;

i. e., not in the building, but in living members. They agree with the old Tartar saying:

Songs and dances are Satan's daughters.

And they go further than the teetotalers, denouncing tobacco, tea, and coffee:

The smoker is brother to a dog.
Tea, the Chinese arrow, has pierced the Russian heart.
Thunder slays the coffee-drinker.

The peasants hold the Jews in great abhorrence on account of their usury and oppression.

A tame wolf, a baptized Jew, and a reconciled enemy are of equal value.
When you baptize a Jew keep him under water;

i. e., drown him, or he will turn renegade.

A Russian can be cheated only by a gypsy,
A gypsy by a Jew,
A Jew by a Greek,
And a Greek by the devil.
One Jew is equal in cheating to two Greeks,
One Greek to two Armenians.

We conclude this brief sketch with two proverbs that contain a valuable moral.

With God go over the sea,
Without God go not over the threshold.

Against forming distant plans:

His thoughts are over the mountains,
But death is behind his shoulder.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—Dr. E. A. Morse, aged 43 years, from Lisle, Ill., died yesterday at the Insane Asylum, and the remains were sent to his former home to-day.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 16.—The Government canal at this place closes for the passage of boats on Dec. 1.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—The *Sentinel* will to-morrow publish the names and addresses of 5,630 male persons who claim they were not returned by the census enumerators. Most of these are believed to be voters, and it is claimed that according to the usual ratio it would bring the population of Milwaukee up to 150,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 16.—The Universalist congregation of this city is understood to have extended a call to the Rev. H. A. Merrill, of Chicago, and that reverend gentleman has signified a willingness to accept. It is expected he will enter upon his new field of labor by the commencement of the new year. Mr. Merrill has officiated here several times.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—The fourth annual Convention of the National Association of Coffinmakers assembled at the New Denison this afternoon with forty or fifty firms, representing ten States. An organization was effected by electing William Hamilton, of Pittsburg, President, and O. D. Bryant, of Cincinnati, Secretary and Treasurer. The Association then proceeded to the consideration of private business. It will probably adjourn to-morrow.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 16.—Rowland G. Hazard, second son of the Hon. Rowland Hazard, of Peacedale, R. I., was married at 11 a. m. to-day, to Mary P., daughter of the Rev. George Bushnell, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, at the parsonage, Dr. Bushnell officiating, and a multitude of relations and friends from this city and abroad enjoying a delightful reception.

MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The Mississippi Valley Inter-State Convention for the improvement of the commerce and navigation of the Mississippi and tributaries met to-day in the Hall of the House of Representatives. George H. Shields, of Missouri, Temporary Chairman, addressed the Convention. At the conclusion adjourned until to-morrow.

WHEAT STOCK IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The stock of wheat at this port continues to increase. Yesterday it amounted to 4,520,000 bushels, an increase of 745,000 bushels during the week. The total stock of grain here is 8,735,000 bushels against 7,809,000 bushels last week, and 12,910,000 bushels of the corresponding period of last year.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Amerique, from New York, and the Illinois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Arrived, the State of Pennsylvania and the Anchoria, from Glasgow, and the Egypt and Wyoming, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Nov. 16.—Arrived, Nestorian, from Montreal.

POST-MORTEM.

The Access of Folly and Felony Which Killed the Democracy.

"Walton," Who Coached O'Brien, Was Hadley, "Conservative Republican."

He Also "Worked" the Kirtland House Register for Barnum

President Hayes Thinks the Forgery Gained 8,000 Democratic Votes on the Pacific.

The Ante-Election Address of Veteran Soldiers Likewise a Forgery.

A Rumor that David Davis Desires to Reascend the Supreme Bench,

And that He Will Be a Candidate for Such an Appointment.

Possibility of Republican Control of the Senate Through His Resignation.

HARD AFTER THEM.

DAVENPORT ON A HOT SCENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The visit of John I. Davenport here is understood to have established the fact that the Thomas L. Walton who visited Cumberland, Md., shortly before the Presidential election, who is reported to have had an interview with William L. Price, the Democratic Presidential Elector resident there, and who is admitted to have induced O'Brien, personating Lindsey, to go to New York to testify in the Chinese letter case, was the noted H. H. Hadley. This Hadley, it will be remembered, obtained some prominence during the campaign as an associate of Lawrence Jerome, of New York, in a so-called Conservative Republican organization, a little clique of people designed to capture some Republican votes for Hancock.

HADLEY'S RECORD

was pretty fully exposed during the campaign by the New York Republican press, which showed him to have been engaged in a great many curious transactions. Hadley now, it appears, was the authorized agent of the Democratic National Committee, and visited Cumberland, Md., as such agent, under the assumed name of Walton. He was the person to whom O'Brien reported, and who induced O'Brien to go to New York, if he did not accompany him. This Hadley also, as the agent of the National Democratic Committee, is believed to have visited Lynn, Mass., under the name of O. B. Wilson, and to have obtained, under false pretenses, from the Kirkland House in that city,

THE HOTEL REGISTER,

upon which it is proved that the name of H. L. Morey was twice interpolated. Davenport left for New York this afternoon. Before leaving he stated to some friends that evidence has been discovered here and elsewhere that will result in important arrests, and aid in hunting the rascals down. Davenport said that it might defeat the ends of justice to make public the information obtained. One branch of the inquiry related to O'Brien, the personator of Robert Lindsey.

O'BRIEN

has had a great many difficulties in this District, from some of which he escaped with great trouble, and detectives have been investigating his career here with the expectation of discovering the person who is really responsible for having sent him from here to Cumberland to study the mines and to personate Lindsey. The detectives are known to have gone so far as to throw some suspicion upon persons who have had dealings with O'Brien. Word comes from Cumberland that there are two men in that city, Michael Crowley and Francis Brady, who are ready to swear that they were persuaded to sign

THE ROBERT LINDSEY AFFIDAVIT,

at the instance of William M. Price, the Democratic Presidential Elector from that State, and it is said to be on account of this knowledge that Price withholds the publication of the statement he had announced for to-day. Mr. Price's side of the story is substantially this: When the telegrams came from New York identifying Walton, Mr. Price introduced him to a gentleman in Cumberland, and then left him. Mr. Price says that was all he ever saw of Walton, who left Cumberland on the train with O'Brien on the Friday of election-week, at 5 p. m. His knowledge of the departure of the two on the same train is derived from Birmingham, who is in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as depot detective at Cumberland.

PRICE

says the affidavit sworn before Justice Harrison Nov. 1 was drawn by him in response to the application of Robert Lindsey, for whom he (Mr. Price) had openly advertised in a Cumberland newspaper, on a request to do so from New York, after others had been in Cumberland searching for Lindsey and failed to find him. The substance of the affidavit was telegraphed at midnight, Oct. 31, to Mr. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Early Nov. 1, the day following, the affidavit was formally sworn before Justice Harrison. It was not until Nov. 4 and 5 that Walton and O'Brien appeared on the scene. Messrs. Harbaugh and O'Neil, residents of Cumberland, say that they were with O'Brien from the time of his arrival by the train on Thursday, Nov. 4, until his departure the following day at 5 p. m. O'Brien lodged and took his meals at the house of one of them, who keeps a restaurant. They both say

PRICE NEVER SAW THE MAN

while he was in the city, and that Price had no opportunity to train him or school him into a knowledge of what he should testify to when he reached New York. Birmingham, who saw O'Brien and Walton depart on the same train, denies that he ever went with O'Brien to any of the coal mines. One of the gentlemen here from Cumberland, Md., engaged in working up the case, says that their purpose is, if possible, to corroborate the statement of O'Brien as to what he said in relation to Price, the Democratic Elector of Maryland, and others who were instrumental in sending him from Cumberland to New York. He said he had with him the register of the Green City Hotel, of Cumberland, showing the presence there on the 2d and 3d of November of certain parties whose names he declined to make public. He stated that they would be able to show that a miner named Michael Crowley was first approached and asked to represent himself as Robert Lindsey, and that after he refused to make an affidavit a man named Frank Brady was asked to do it. Brady conse[...]
ing the affidavit, but decline[...]
and testify. Crowley, he sa[...]
davit, which was made out [...]
notary public in Cumberlan[...]
go far enough into details, i[...]
also said that Brady says th[...]
signed the affidavit ce[...]
(Brady) was Lindsey, Br[...]
Price, "You know I am not [...]
Price answered, "I don't ca[...]
that you sign the affidavit [...]
refusing to go any further, [...]
who signed the necessary [...]
New York as a witness, cla[...]
during the first part of his t[...]
sequently denying it.

JUDGE D[...]

A RUMO[...]

Special Dispatch to The [...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov[...]
extraordinary statement is [...]
ocrats: "A report is cur[...]
credited, that Senator Davi[...]
Senatorial honors and wis[...]
Bench. The report is to th[...]
resign his Senatorship if [...]
Bench. If such an arrang[...]
ried out it would give the [...]
of the Senate, as Davis u[...]
the Democrats, and his su[...]
Republican. It looks now [...]
would have four Supreme [...]
his disposal during his term [...]

FURTHER F[...]

ANOTHER ANTE-ELEC[...]

Special Dispatch to The [...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov.[...]
cratic forgery has been [...]
fore the close of the cam[...]
soldiers to vote for Hancoc[...]
signed by Gens. McClella[...]
Baldy Smith, and about fift[...]
tered broadcast from New [...]
received here to-day from [...]
known and most highly resp[...]
late War, saying that he n[...]
this address, to which his na[...]
til a friend sent him a print[...]

HE WRIT[...]

further: "Its personal re[...]
publican candidate had bet[...]
could not have appeared in [...]
my approval. The persona[...]
canvass was conducted wi[...]
Republican candidate I n[...]
question of manners nor ap[...]
of policy."

The report that Gen. Sher[...]
Hancock is not correct. H[...]
under the laws of Missour[...]
vote, and did not make the [...]

THE LATE E[...]

VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 16.[...]
Committee to canvass the v[...]
probate officers and Justice[...]
decided to throw out the ent[...]
of Colchester for such offic[...]
reasons: A high barricade [...]
of the ballot-box, so that [...]
the box, and the right of ch[...]
The boxes were taken away[...]
not counted the next day, a[...]
note made at the meetin[...]
chester is therefore without [...]

ILLINOIS

Special Dispatch to The [...]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.[...]
of Canvassers will meet Sat[...]
vote of the late election f[...]
Cook County are received b[...]

PENNSYLVAN[...]

HARRISBURG, Nov. 16.—[...]
proclamation to-day announ[...]
the Republican Electors in[...]
Henry Greene as Supreme [...]
A. Lemon as Auditor-Gener[...]
publican and eight Democr[...]
Congress.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—[...]
shal Wharton, in an interv[...]
Republicans proposed to con[...]
Democrats returned as elect[...]
and Fifth Congressional Dis[...]
decide to contest the Firs[...]
tricts.

Gov. Wiltz has appointed [...]
ning, ex-Chief Justice of [...]
Court, United States Senator [...]
ceased.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—T[...]
States Senator resulted as [...]
Brown, 148; A. R. Lawton, 64[...]

CALIFORNI[...]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. [...]
turns of the State show tha[...]
Republican Elector, receiv[...]
than Judge Terry, the lowest [...]
ticket, and is elected. The[...]
Electors have majorities ran[...]

MISSOU[...]

THE GREENBA[...]

Special Dispatch to The [...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. [...]
Phillips, of Missouri, a Dem[...]
rived here, in discussing the[...]
Missouri, says: "I met Mr.[...]
Greenback candidate in th[...]
District, on the train to St. [...]
about his district. He clai[...]
tis between himself and C[...]
I think he was on the way [...]
see the Secretary of State. [...]
that is my latest informatio[...]
order a new election."

"Is it certain that Burro[...]
defeated Mansin in the Ten[...]

"Yes, sir. Mr. Mansin [...]
election by 78 majority i[...]
ceived just as I left home."

"Will

MR. BURR[...]

vote with the Greenbacker[...]
licans?"

"I have this to say of th[...]
elected in Missouri,—that [...]
all Republican. Their Gr[...]
simply as a disguise to cap[...]
Greenback votes. Their [...]
the Republican party, its p[...]
and in all test questions w[...]
maintain its ascendency th[...]
the organization of the [...]
enough Republicans to

ELECT A SP[...]

without their votes, they w[...]
backer to maintain their [...]
party, but if their votes a[...]
the House in the interest[...]
party, they will be had [...]
founded on any other b[...]
found to be incorrect. T[...]
vided support which thes[...]
the Republican party p[...]
the conclusion that the la[...]
these men beforehand."

GARFI[...]

A RESPO[...]

Special Dispatch to The [...]

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 16.—[...]
election the Revs. E. F[...]
Koessmann forwarded t[...]
ulatory telegram to Gen. [...]

To the Hon. James A. G[...]
the name of the loyal Ger[...]
Indiana, heartiest congr[...]
certainty of your deserve[...]

This morning Mr. Gauss [...]
letter of acknowledgment [...]
Garfield, of which the foll[...]

MENTOR, O., Nov. 13, 1880[...]
my thanks to our German [...]
gram of congratulation.

E. F. L. GAUSS, Galena, [...]

JOSEPH M[...]

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—[...]
CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was a[...]
visitors to-day.

ITEM[...]

LEGISLAT[...]

Special Dispatch to The [...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., No[...]
announce their intention[...]
accomplish a good deal of [...]
holiday adjournment, and [...]
the Appropriations Commi[...]
clerks of that Committee [...]
ous Sub-Committees to [...]
there is nothing in the sit[...]
the Democrats will acco[...]
before the holiday adjou[...]
usually does.

PRESIDENT [...]

thinks that the Morey for[...]
licans 1,000 votes in Neva[...]
5,000 in California.

Mothers with sickly, fret[...]
will cure the child and [...]
taking Hop Bitters daily.

-MORTEM.

...s of Folly and ...Which Killed ...Democracy.

...Who Coached O'Brien, ...y, "Conservative ...publican."

..."Worked" the Kirt-...ouse Register ...Barnum

...s Thinks the Forgery ...0 Democratic Votes ...the Pacific.

...ection Address of ...Soldiers Like-...a Forgery.

...t David Davis De-...Reascend the Su-...ne Bench,

...Will Be a Candi-...uch an Appoint-...ment.

...Republican Control ...ate Through His ...signation.

...AFTER THEM.

...T ON A HOT SCENT.

...to The Chicago Tribune.

...D. C., Nov. 16.—The visit of ...t here is understood to ...he fact that the Thomas L. ...d Cumberland, Md., short-...esidential election, who is ...ad an interview with Will-...e Democratic Presidential ...there, and who is admitted ...O'Brien, personating Lind-...w York to testify in the ...was the noted H. H. ...ley, it will be remembered, ...ominence during the cam-...ociate of Lawrence Jerome, ...a so-called Conservative ...ization, a little clique of ...o capture some Republican

...LEY'S RECORD

...exposed during the cam-...w York Republican press, ...n to have been engaged in ...rious transactions. Hadley ...was the authorized agent of ...National Committee, and ...d, Md., as such agent, un-...name of Walton. He was ...hom O'Brien reported, and ...rien to go to New York, if ...mpany him. This Hadley ...of the National Democratic ...lieved to have visited Lynn, ...name of O. B. Wilson, and ...under false pretenses, from ...se in that city.

...OTEL REGISTER,

...proved that the name of H. ...wice interpolated. Daven-...York this afternoon. Be-...stated to some friends that ...discovered here and else-...result in important arrests, ...the rascals down. Daven-...might defeat the ends of ...public the information ob-...of the inquiry related to ...ecution of Robert Lindsey.

...any difficulties in this Dis-...of which he escaped with ...detectives have been put ...the person who is really ...d, who signed his name to ...y him from here to New ...the mines and to per-...s to throw some sus-...o have had dealings ...ons of Cumber-...two men in that city, ...and Francis Brady, who ...that they were persuaded

...LINDSEY AFFIDAVIT.

...of William M. Price, the ...ential Elector from that ...y that he withholds the publica-...that he has announced for ...side of the story is sub-...he telegrams came ...identifying Walton, Mr. ...ion to a gentleman in Cum-...ld him he ever saw of ...Cumberland and who was in ...the Friday of election-week, ...owledge of the departure ...same train by which he ...is in the employ of the ...Railroad as depot detec-

...PRICE

...n before Justice Harri-...wn to him in response to ...obert Lindsey, for whom ...ppealed to him, and pro-...ed to him ...for Lindsey and ...The substance of the affi-...ed as midnight, Oct. 31, ...hairman of the Democratic ...e, Early Nov. 1, the day ...arrison, Mr. Price and ...Walton and O'Brien ap-...Messrs. Harbaugh and ...of Cumberland, say that ...Brien from the city on ...on Thursday, Nov. 4, un-...of the day when ...the Pacific, ...who keeps a ...TER SAW THE MAN ...e city, and that Price had ...im to himself and were on ...nd Walton went to ...New York. Birmingham ...Walton depart on the ...om Cumberland, Md., on ...the case, say that there ...y for time to get to ...the Democratic Elector ...from Cumberland to ...his with him to the ...City Hotel, of Cumber-...to him as the ...d him to return to make ...and Frank Brady said

asked to do it. Brady consented as far as making the affidavit, but declined to go to New York and testify. Crowley, so he said, signed one affidavit, which was made out by J. S. Humbird, a notary public in Cumberland, but, as it did not go far enough into details, it was destroyed. He also said that Brady says that when he (Brady) signed the affidavit certifying that he (Brady) was Lindsey, Brady said to Mr. Price, "You know I am not Lindsey," and that Price answered, "I don't care who you are, so that you see the affidavit that you are." Both refused to go further, O'Brien was secured, who signed the necessary papers and went to New York as a witness, claiming to be Lindsey during the first part of his testimony, and subsequently [illegible].

JUDGE DAVIS.

A RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The following extraordinary statement is circulated by Democrats: "A report is current, but not much credited, that Senator David Davis has tired of Senatorial honors and wishes to remount the Bench. The report is to the effect that he will resign his Senatorship if reappointed to the Bench. It is argued that this would be a benefit to the Republicans, as Davis uniformly voted with the Democrats, and his successor would be a Republican. It looks now as if Gen. Garfield would have four Supreme Court vacancies at his disposal during his term of office."

FURTHER FORGERY.

ANOTHER ANTE-ELECTION CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—A new Democratic forgery has been discovered. Just before the close of the campaign an appeal to soldiers to vote for Hancock, purporting to be signed by Gens. McClellan, Slocum, Franklin, Baldy Smith, and others, was scattered broadcast from New York. A letter was received here to-day from one of the best-known and most highly respected officers of the late War, saying that he never saw or heard of this address, to which his name was signed, until a friend sent him a printed copy.

HE WRITES

further: "Its personal reflections on the Republican candidate had better been omitted, and would have been omitted had such an appeal with my approval. The personal way in which the soldiers were canvassed with reference to the Republican candidate I neither advised as a question of manners nor approved as a question of policy."

The report that Gen. Sherman voted for Gen. Hancock is not correct. He did not think that, under the laws of Missouri, he was entitled to vote, and did not make the attempt.

THE LATE ELECTION.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 16.—In the House the Committee to canvass the votes for county and probate officers and Justices of the Peace have decided to throw out the entire vote of the Town of Colchester for such officers for the following reasons: A high barricade was placed in front of the ballot-box, so that voters could not see the box, and the right of challenge was denied. The boxes were taken away, and the votes were not counted the next day, and no declaration of votes made at the meeting of the town. Colchester is therefore without any Justices.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—The State Board of Canvassers will meet Saturday to canvass the vote of the late election. The returns from Cook County are received by that time.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Gov. Hoyt issued a proclamation to-day announcing the election of the Republican Electors in this State, and of Henry Green as Supreme Court Judge, John A. Lemon as Auditor-General, and nineteen Republican and eight Democratic candidates for Congress.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—United States Marshal Wharton, in an interview, stated that the Republicans proposed to contest the seats of the Democrats returned as elected from the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, and may also decide to contest the First and Second Districts.

Gov. Wiltz has appointed the Hon. T. C. Manning, ex-Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, United States Senator, vice Spofford, deceased.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—The election of United States Senator resulted as follows: Joseph E. Brown, 145; A. R. Lawton, 61.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—Full official returns give the State that Henry Edgerton, Republican Elector, receives 507 votes more than Judge Terry, the lowest on the Democratic ticket, and is elected. The other Democratic Electors have majorities ranging from 87 to 145.

MISSOURI.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Representative Phillips, of Missouri, a Democrat, in discussing the political affairs in Missouri, says: "I met Mr. Ford, the defeated Greenback candidate in the Ninth Congressional District, on the train to St. Louis, and asked him about his district. He claimed that there was a tie between himself and Col. Craig, Democrat. I think he was on the way to Jefferson City to see the Secretary of State. If there is a tie, and that is my latest information, the Governor will order a new election."

"Is it certain that Burrows, Greenbacker, has defeated Mansin in the Tenth District?"

"Yes, sir. Mr. Mansin concedes Burrows' election by 73 majority in a letter which I received just as I left home."

"Will

MR. BURROWS

vote with the Greenbackers or with the Republicans?"

"I have this to say of the three Greenbackers elected in Missouri,—that their antecedents are all Republican. Their Greenbackism I regard simply as a disguise to capture the Democratic-Greenback votes. Their sympathies are with the Republican party, its plans, and its purposes, and in all test questions where it is necessary to maintain its ascendency they will act with it. In the organization of the House, if there are enough Republicans to

ELECT A SPEAKER

without their votes, they will vote for a Greenbacker to maintain their relations to the latter party, but if their votes are needed to organize the House in the interests of the Republican party, they will be had. Any calculation founded on any other basis than this will be found to be incorrect. The active and undivided support which these men received from the Republican party points unmistakably to the conclusion that the latter had pledges from these men beforehand."

GARFIELD.

A RESPONSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 16.—Soon after the late election the Revs. E. F. L. Gauss and C. F. Koessmann forwarded the following congratulatory telegram to Gen. Garfield:

To the Hon. James A. Garfield, Mentor, O.: In the name of the loyal Germans of Illinois and Indiana, heartiest congratulations upon the certainty of your deserved election.

E. F. L. GAUSS,
C. F. KOESSMANN.

This morning Mr. Gauss received an autograph letter of acknowledgment from President-elect Garfield, of which the following is a copy:

MENTOR, O., Nov. 13, 1880.—DEAR SIR: Present my thanks to our German friends for their telegram of congratulation. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

E. F. L. GAUSS, Galena, Ill.

JOSEPH MEDILL.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—Joseph Medill, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was among Gen. Garfield's visitors to-day.

ITEMS.

LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Democrats announce their intention, as usual, of trying to accomplish a good deal of legislation before the holiday adjournment, and Chairman Atkins, of the Appropriations Committee, has directed the clerks of that Committee to summon the various Sub-Committees to meet here Nov. 26, but there is nothing in the situation to indicate that the Democrats will accomplish anything more before the holiday adjournment than Congress usually does.

PRESIDENT HAYES

thinks that the Morey forgery cost the Republicans 1,000 votes in Nevada, 2,000 in Oregon, and 5,000 in California.

Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children will cure the child and benefit themselves by taking Hop Bitters daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Alarming Extent of the Adulteration of These Articles.

How the Stuff Is Put Up and Sold to Consumers as Genuine.

Fifteen Bogus Butter Factories Running Full Blast in Chicago.

An Urgent Need for Legislative Interference.

The article published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE in regard to lard and tallow butter and acid-treated and adulterated cheese has attracted a great deal of attention, and caused considerable inquiry to be made as to who is selling the stuff in this city. It is a fact, which cannot be successfully refuted, that nearly every consumer of butter and cheese in Chicago is being imposed upon as to the quality of the article purchased. With the exception of a very few first-class grocers, all of them are selling butter of which at least 50 per cent is lard. And this statement is made thus broadly because a TRIBUNE reporter has taken the pains to inquire into the matter. There is nothing absolutely startling in this statement, because the stuff sold as butter, when new and fresh, is not in the least injurious. But it is a fact that this mixture cannot be sold in New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, Ohio, and other States without being properly branded. In this State there is no law against this system of adulteration, and it is a shame that there is not, for it is deception to sell to a consumer a compound as first-class creamery or dairy butter when it is in fact 50 to 66 per cent pure lard, with a slight admixture of the butterine substance extracted from tallow.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday spent several hours among the commission men, butter and cheese dealers, on South Water street, and from them he extracted a good deal of information in regard to the subject. A number of the gentlemen spoken to were averse to appearing in print on the subject at all. "You see," said one of these parties, "this adulteration of butter and cheese has hurt the commission business on the street. There is no sense in selling this stuff which is known in the East as 'butterine' or 'suine,' as dairy butter, or as creamery. There is no objection to its consumption if people like it, but the consumer should not be deceived. It hurts the farmer, it kills honest trade, and the public is not benefited by it. Let every consumer know what he is buying. There ought to be a stringent law governing the subject. The Thurbers at one time played it sharp in New York. They flooded the market with oleomargarine, and it was found that the stuff was driving honest butter out of the market. The detectives of the butter interest fell to work and hauled up a lot of grocery-men who sold the mixture as butter. Finding that trouble was ahead for them, the Thurbers branded their manufacture as 'oleomargarine,' as required by law, and they have been doing an immense business since, and, so far as I know, they are the only people who have made money out of butter extracted from tallow."

[illegible]

THERE IS NO REMEDY

for it unless the people of the great Northwest stop eating cheese and butter. But the Legislature should step in to the relief of the community and enact a law against adulteration. In Chicago the City Council has the matter in its hands, and I believe that a good ordinance, if adopted, and a few healthy prosecutions under it, would do a great deal to remedy this evil. [illegible]

A walk along South Water street showed that very little pure butter and cheese was being sold in Chicago. [illegible]

Mr. S. B. Hubbard, of Dowse & Hubbard, 193 South Water street, said that this anti-huffing preparation has been used to keep cheese from huffing, but manufacturers don't care to use it to any great extent, not because it is not a success, but because dealers don't care to handle the cheese. It has a tendency to rot cheese. I don't know the ingredients of this anti-huffing preparation. I have made cheese eight or ten years, and am running a cheese factory at the present time. To make cheese from skimmed milk, and to keep it from huffing is a difficult matter. Unless it is made just so it will not stay down."

"Is there no process by which this huffing can be prevented?"

"It is easy enough if the cheese is manufactured properly."

"Does this anti-huffing stuff injure the cheese for eating purposes?"

"I can't say as to that. It is claimed that it is injurious. I don't know its component parts; if I did, I would say so."

"What do you know about lard butter?"

"I don't know anything about it."

Mr. C. C. Rice, of Rice, Smith & Co., exporters of cheese and butter, was also interviewed. He said:

"The Brooker Dairy Company and other parties make no bones about the manufacture of lard butter. Mr. N. K. Fairbank is largely interested in the Brooker factory. There are seventeen or eighteen concerns making the compound and disposing of it on this market. David Richards makes lots of lard butter. They take butter and lard and mix it, and it is called 'suine' or butterine. We have had large orders from Europe for it, and have disposed of it there. I have been anxious to hear how it takes there, but we have never had a second order from anybody over there yet. We have written to get the opinions of parties using it, but have received no replies yet. Fifty per centum of dairy creamery butter with 50 per cent of lard added makes a very good looking article, and deceives people. In the better butter the leaf lard is thoroughly deodorized, and I suppose it is subjected to just sufficient heat to kill the animal life in the fat."

Just here a sample of the butterine was brought in by Mr. Dale, Mr. Rice's partner, which was exceedingly strong, and they explained that it was old and of an inferior quality.

"The only way to stop the sale of the mixture," continued Mr. Rice, "by the retail grocer to the consumer is to compel him to guarantee that he is selling a pure butter, and hand him up and expose him if he is not. Retail grocers handle it largely. The manufacturers peddle it right out to the grocers and boarding-houses, and Richards is introducing his manufacture in this way."

"Do you regard butterine as injurious?"

"I do not suppose that it is any more injurious than lard. It is a little repulsive to eat, I presume, at first. It is not put to so great a degree of heat in order to obtain it as ordinary lard. The butterine is put up in rolls, creamery pails, dairy firkins, etc. Choice creamery butter sells at 31 to 32 cents per pound, while the neutral lard, as it is called,

WITHOUT TASTE OR SMELL,

sells at 11. A pound of each mixed together would be 42 to 43 cents for two pounds of what would be rated as the first creamery butter. From 50 to 75 per cent of lard enters into the manufacture of butterine. In a preparation of 50 per cent of butter and 50 per cent of neutral lard, well mixed, it would be hard to detect the difference between it and regularly made dairy or creamery butter. Its introduction among the grocery stores and boarding-houses makes the trade among commission-men, so far as the city is concerned, in regard to butter, very dull."

Mr. Rice also stated that he had understood from a gentleman who had seen them use it, that this neutral lard was shipped to New York State, where cheese factories extracted all the cream and grease from the milk and replaced the substance extracted with this lard, and from it make what they call a full-cream cheese. Some fifty or sixty factories, he understood, were using the preparation and making cheese from it. They used butterine largely on the other side of the Atlantic, but there it had to be properly branded, and, if it was not, and it was discovered, the whole shipment would be confiscated. It had to be branded "butterine" or "suine." Here, it seemed, in the States of the Northwest, it could be retailed for butter, and there was no law to prevent it, simply because the grocer could make a little more money by it. "This should not be," said Mr. Rice. "People ought to know what they were purchasing and detect any impositions and punish offenders by exposing them."

Mr. M. A. Phelps, of the firm of Alexander, Fish & Co., extensive butter and cheese dealers and exporters, 189 South Water street, said: "Yes, they use anti-huff in making cheese, but every experiment that has been made has proven a failure."

"Do you know what this anti-huff, as it is called, is composed of?"

"I don't know what its composition is. It is a secret which is sold to cheese-makers. Some two weeks ago we received a lot of 600 boxes of cheese from Elgin, which had a rich, buttery, and fine appearance. Mr. Butler, our cheese man, thought that the cheese had been gotten up with this anti-huff compound. The cheese to-day is like chips, hard and very sharp, and unfit for the market. This process can never prove a success."

At this stage Mr. Butler came in, and Mr. Phelps requested him to secure samples of this new cheese to show to the reporter.

"And as to butterine?" queried the reporter.

"Lard butter," said Mr. Phelps, "they have gotten down to such perfection that it cannot be detected. In the manufacture of the best grade 50 per cent of creamery butter is used to 50 per cent of neutral lard and beef tallow, rendered so that all the oily substance is extracted from it. It cannot be detected by the experience of smell, but simply by its texture, by rubbing it between the fingers and letting it melt."

"Is it as good as genuine butter?"

"If you cannot detect the lard in it, then what is the difference. There can be no objection to its manufacture."

"But as to its sale?"

"All the dealers object to its sale, except for what it really is, butterine."

"How many grades of this butterine are there made?"

"There are four grades made. The first is 50 per cent butter and 50 per cent lard and tallow. The second grade contains from 30 to 35 per cent of butter, the third but 25 per cent, and the fourth 20 per cent and less."

"How does it sell, and at what price?"

"The first grade sells at from 26 to 27 cents, the second at 20, the third at from 14 to 15, and the fourth at from 12½ to 13 cents, with a large sale in the lower grade, because it is in great demand for cooking purposes. Mr. Richards, who has his desk here, on Saturday sold 600 tubs ahead of his factory capacity, to be shipped to New York to buttermen there. The lowest grade of butterine is better than the same quality of butter by a considerable score."

"How about the other grades?"

"The 20-cent grade takes the place of a grade of dairy butter which sells usually at from 22 to 25 cents, and is another step between dairy and what is known as first-class creamery butter, and makes a second grade of creamery, which is known as being a little off."

"How about its use—is it healthful?"

"It is not unhealthful. In the larger portion of the butterine made there is a small part of tallow used. It goes through a peculiar process. The tallow and leaf lard is usually carefully selected, and is

CHOPPED INTO SMALL PIECES,

when it is thrown into the rendering kettles, where it is subjected to a heat of from 114 to 116 degrees Fahrenheit, which is not high enough to cook it, but to get the animal heat into it. It is then placed in hydraulic presses, and the oil extracted. This is separated from the common lard, which is sold to butchers, and only 50 to 60 per cent of the lard extracted is sold for butter-making purposes."

At this stage Mr. Daniel Butler, the cheese expert, came in with two samples of the "anti-huff" cheese. He handed them to the reporter. They smelt fearfully strong. One piece was chippy and dry, and absolutely almost without substance. The other was a little more flexible and buttery, but Mr. Butler said: "It will be like the other very soon."

"What causes this change?" asked the reporter.

"Alkalis," responded Mr. Butler. "This cheese is not over four weeks old, at best. For adulterative purposes in making cheese they utilize buttermilk and skimmed milk and sour milk. I don't know really what they adulterate with, but it is saleratus or its equivalent to sweeten the milk. They put in a cleansed oil, which gives the buttery appearance."

"How do they prepare this oil?"

"I don't know. I know one man, however, who can take any refuse fat or lard and make a clean, clear oil out of it, which is put into cheese to supply the fatty substance taken from the milk, which the butter gives, and makes it appear like full-cream cheese with the same amount of cream."

"Does this cheese last as long?"

"O, no. There are really four pounds of butter to 100 pounds of milk, and at least 3½ pounds of butter is taken out, and its place is supplied with this grease. That which is taken out is worth about 30 cents a pound, while what is put in as a substitute is worth but from 7 to 8. The first man whom I ever knew that did this successfully was Hersey Gardner, of McLean, Tompkins County, N. Y. He used to take out three pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, and put back three pounds of the preparation. He would make 70 cents on every 100 pounds of milk, which he'd save. A great deal of the cheese like that I showed you is made in Elgin, but this is the first lot of the sort that we have had from there. It is simply good when new. A St. Louis man told me he didn't care; as long as his customers would buy it, he would sell it; he didn't care."

Mr. A. H. Barber, of Mann, Barber & Co., of 181 South Water street, said:

"I know that there is a great deal of lard-butter made. There are fifteen different factories running here in this city. They put in from 50 to 75 per cent of lard, and grade it down. I believe they make three grades. They call cooking-butter the lower grade. The first they call creamery, and pretend that they use 50 per cent of best creamery butter to mix it."

"Do you know whether butterine is injurious or not?"

"I don't know whether it is injurious in its character or not. Chemists claim that trichinæ are in pork, but whether they are in lard or not, I can't say. Prof. Piper claims that they are."

"Do you know whether soapstone is used in making cheese?"

"I don't think it is."

"What do they use to adulterate cheese?"

"They make skim-milk cheese and use an anti-huffing extract."

"What is it made of?"

"It looks and tastes more like lye than anything else. I understand that it is made of caustic soda and caustic potash. I have known it to eat through the oak-staves of barrels in which it was incased, and it looked like froth or frost on the outside of the barrel. Stuff like that can't be very good for the lining of the stomach, even if it is put in cheese."

"What effect has this compound on cheese?"

"The cheese appears nice, rich, and buttery when about twenty days old. When it gets to be from four to six weeks old it seems to decay and have a very bad flavor. This substance was only used to make a better quality of skimmed-milk cheese, to use buttermilk, and to make cheese that will not be tough."

"Is it a success?"

"It is not a success so far."

"What do you know of fatty substitutes incorporated with milk for making cheese?"

"They are making the experiment. They tested oleomargarine in cheese-making several years ago, but it was a failure. Now they use the neutral lard, which has no flavor. It is a thing to be condemned, this adulteration business. I don't know whether it has hurt the cheese trade or not. I know that when people get it once they

DON'T WANT IT AGAIN.

The making of skimmed milk-cheese has hurt the trade, and a great amount of it is made, which is sold for full cream-cheese."

A TRIBUNE reporter also called at the office of the Brooker Dairy Company, Nos. 59 to 63 Wabash avenue, which manufactures butterine, in which Mr. N. K. Fairbank is interested. Mr. F. A. Wilmot, the general agent, was seen. He said that butterine was a French invention, which originated in the brain of Gallic adventurer, who is now in Brazil. The Brooker Dairy Company only makes one grade, the dairy, which is about 40 per cent pure butter. Mr. Wilmot showed the reporter a sample of creamery, which was exceedingly nice-looking and smelled sweet. He said that the facts in regard to the manufacture as given by Mr. Phelps were about correct. They used the choicest leaf lard, which was thoroughly deodorized through a ten days' curing process, the lard being bleached and cleansed to take out the flavor. The Company had an ice-house at the Stock-Yards wherein its leaf lard was kept and cooled, and thirty minutes after a hog was killed its leaf was dangling from the ice-house poles. Here it was kept for twenty-four hours, whence it was taken to the factory and rendered. They used the best of butter to mix with the butterine, and it was not an unwholesome article at all. It was healthful so far as he knew, and as nutritious as butter. They made no low grades, and intended to keep up the standard. So far as branding was concerned, it was done with the firm's brand, as butterine, oleomargarine, or suine, where the State laws demanded. It was not required to be done in this State.

ST. LOUIS' POPULATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—A peep at the census books to-night showed that 349,659 had been enumerated. There are only two more districts to hear from, and these will add not more than 1,000 names to the list. This will give St. Louis a population of 350,659.

Coffee.

We Americans drink a good deal of coffee. Some of it is atrociously bad coffee, and a great deal of it is not coffee at all. A certain noted man who was very fond of a cup of genuine coffee, is said to have stopped at a country inn and said to the proprietor: "Have you any chicory?" "Yes, sir." "Bring it to me." A can was brought to him. "Is this all you have in the house?" "I have one more can only." "Well, bring that." It was brought. "Now," said the noted man placing the cans of chicory in his pocket, "go and make me a cup of coffee." If the American people could place in its pocket all base imitations of the fragrant berry, a cup of good coffee would not be a rarity. A good deal of our coffee comes from Brazil. Last year we imported from that country about 422,000,000 pounds of coffee. The annual consumption of Mocha, Java, and Rio is valued at $100,000,000. Put that in your cup and stir it. The best Mocha comes from the Province of Zemen, in Arabia. All others, as paragraphers would say, are hollow Mocharies. Java coffee comes from Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. The roasting of coffee is a business by itself, and the modern coffee-roaster browns a ton and a half of coffee in forty-five minutes. Men who work at the coffee-roasting trade never drink coffee. They have enough of the aroma at their regular business.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Long and Successful Chase of a Burglar at Valparaiso, Ind.

Desperate Fight Between Texas Farmers and Outlaws.

One of the Latter Killed and Another Interspersed with Buckshot.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—Charles S. Fisher, a young lawyer and a prominent worker in the Republican party, was before United States Commissioner Hooper to-day on a charge of attempting fraud upon the ballot-box in the First Ward of this city at the last October election. He was arrested at the instigation of District Attorney Richards, and an affidavit was made at Richards' request by the two Republican judges on duty at the polls. Fisher was Supervisor of Election at that precinct. The testimony of J. G. Stowe, one of the Republican judges, was that while he was taking out ballots he saw a bunch of ballots beside the box which he knew he had not placed there, and was about to brush on the floor, when Fisher said they were stamped. The ballot-box is so constructed that when tickets are deposited in it each one receives a stamp on the back. Finding these stamped, they were counted. Afterward, on three different occasions, Fisher pointed out stamped tickets on the floor, two each time, and they were counted. At last Moore, the Democratic judge, felt a ticket fall on his knee, and he said he saw an arm on that side of him. He found another ticket on the floor. He did not then accuse Fisher of dropping tickets, but said Fisher was standing on the side from which the tickets came. Upon examining these tickets closely it was found the stamp differed from the one then in use in the manner of abbreviating the word precinct. Upon completing the count it was found there were fourteen more ballots in the box than names on the poll-book. The judges then went through the ballots and found fourteen with the wrong stamp on the back, all Republican tickets. They were thrown out. The testimony is in progress.

The testimony of Moore and Wilson, the other judges of election, and of Cappock, Democratic Supervisor, was taken. They agreed substantially with Stowe, the first witness, but none of them saw Fisher throw down any of the fraudulent tickets. Whitborn testified that he made a rubber stamp several days before the election upon the order of a man he had never seen before. He thought Fisher resembled the man who ordered the stamp. The testimony is not concluded.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 16.—This is the second day in the new trial of John Maher and Isaac Norris, who are indicted for the murder of Barney Meyers, a middle-aged German, in May last. THE TRIBUNE readers will remember that the are men accused of inveigling Meyers into what is known as Tenth street hollow, under the pretense of giving him employment, one of them, it being alleged, representing himself to be the manager of a circus which that day exhibited in the city. Toward dark Meyers was found in the hollow, unable to walk. He said he had been knocked down and robbed. He was taken care of, but lingered twelve days before death. Most of the time he was conscious, and it was upon his description of the men who assulted him that the accused were arrested. He charged the deed on them when brought into his presence, saying they were the men who hit him. Norris at the time, denied his charge. A post-mortem showed that Meyers has been dealt a powerful blow directly apove the right ear, cracking the skull frightfully, and causing a compression of a piece of the skull of about the size of a silver dollar.

The trial began four weeks ago yesterday, and progressed several days satisfactorily. Then an adjournment was had over the National election. Wednesday, after the election, one or two more witnesses were examined, and the State had almost finished the presentation of its testimony when one of the jurors was taken ill. This continued for several days. Then another juror was taken down, and, after waiting a day or two on him, the old jury was discharged by mutual consent, and a new one impaneled yesterday afternoon. The jurors selected, they were taken to the locality where the murder is said to have been perpetrated to view the ground, and be thus better able to understand the testimony. The examination of witnesses was begun this morning, going over the same ground traveled in the first case.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 16.—Louis Haas, while proceeding on his way home last night at a late hour, was set upon by two robbers, and while one held him the other relieved him of $26.80.

During the night a boarding-house on Elm street was entered by burglars, who carried off a lot of clothing and other articles.

At an early hour this morning a policeman on his rounds ran afoul of two night-prowlers, and took them to the police-station, and this morning they were arraigned on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. While the hearing upon this charge was in progress, F. E. Grabill, a fireman on the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad, entered the court-room to notify the police of the burglary at the boarding-house aforementioned, by which he had lost a suit of clothes. While relating the occurrence his eye lighted upon the prisoners, and he surprised the Court and audience with the exclamation, "That man there has my clothes on now." The surprise created by this announcement had not subsided when Haas entered to give notice of his loss. His eyes, too, rested upon the prisoners, and he exclaimed, "There are the men that robbed me; the big man choked me while the other went through my pockets." Notwithstanding loud protestations of innocence, the pair were held in $1,000 each to appear before the next Grand Jury, and in default of bail were committed. They gave their names as Frank Hamilton and Mike Gunners.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 16.—When L. D. Bondy, dry-goods and notion merchant, went last night about 12 o'clock into his store, where he sleeps, he was at first surprised to find the light extinguished, and was directly startled by the sound of a footstep. He could see no object, but felt aware of the presence of a burglar, and called out, "Who's there; what do you want?" The culprit, evidently realizing that he was in close quarters, dropped his satchel which he had packed with valuables, silks, and trimmings, and escaped through a back window where he had entered. Mr. Bondy sought a night watchman, and found him ready at a restaurant near by, and the fellow was immediately pursued. In a short time half-a-dozen were on his track, but the watchman, who had great advantage over the others in early starting, was persistent. The snow which fell last night made tracing easy, and the plucky guard followed the thief by lantern-light through a zigzag course, regardless of road or path, and finally captured him about noon near Wheeler. The stranger gives his name as Joseph Mitchell. Another petty theft occurred here early this evening, two packages of shoes and clothing just purchased being taken from a buggy in the street belonging to Henry Hurlbut, of Lake County.

TOO MUCH BOOSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Uniontown, a short distance from Pittsburg, is greatly excited this evening over the sudden death of Dr. James T. Beazell, a well-known citizen of that place. He was found dead shortly after 5 o'clock in the engine-room of the *Genius* office. Stephen Daft says he met Beazell at Main street and Broadway, and walked with him to the *Genius* Building. Beazell complained of hunger. Daft went in the house and got him some bread. He took a few bites and threw it away. He fell to the pavement, when Daft carried him into the engine-room of the *Genius* office and laid him on the floor. The latter went away, and returning soon after, found him dead. He had been dissipating considerably lately, and his death was probably the result of intemperance and exposure. Dr. Beazell was a young man of fine education, and in many respects of unusual brilliancy. He was highly connected, both in Uniontown and in Pittsburg.

MUST DIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—It now seems probable that there will be another execution here of convicted murderers during the present Administration. A final attempt was made to-day to secure commutation of the death-sentence of the condemned colored men, Bedford and Queenan, and it is understood to have been unsuccessful, the President having stated that he thought the law would have to take its course.

TEXAS OUTLAWS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 16.—The city was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of a squad of forty armed farmers, bringing the body of a dead man recounting the boldest robbery ever enacted in this section. Marion Johnson, a planter, was met twelve miles out by two masked men, knocked down, and robbed. Being overtaken by a party in pursuit he joined them. Five other farmers met who had been robbed, and joined in the pursuit. The outlaws were overtaken within three miles of the city when a general fight occurred. One robber, recognized as Adam Curley, of Nashville, Tenn., was killed. The other escaped, carrying eighteen buckshot in his body. Eleven farmers are known to have been robbed. Both men are thought to be implicated in the robbery of Adams & Leonard's bank recently.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 16.—Henry L. Phillips, telegraph operator at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul station in this city, has confessed to having embezzled various sums of money from the Company's funds. One theft of $180 had been charged upon another employé, and he was discharged some months ago, but he always strongly denied the charge, and his friends believed him innocent, as has now been fully proven. Phillips was brought before the Police Court to-day, waived an examination, and was held to appear before the Circuit, and his bail fixed at $1,000.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Henry Rumberger made a statement in jail to-day in which he admitted having participated in the attempted robbing of Daniel Troutman, who was murdered on Sunday night in the north part of this county. He denied that he killed the old man, but charged it on Frederick Rumberger, who had entered into a plot with him to rob Troutman. Officers are in search of the alleged accomplice, who lives about fifty miles north of this city.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—Prosecutor Elam to-day informed Wade's attorneys that he would request the Governor to reprieve Wade, whose present reprieve expires on the 27th inst., until after the case of Mrs. Brown, which must be tried over again, is disposed of. The reprieve must be for a definit period.

Gov. Williams has pardoned Thomas Brunger, convicted of burglary in Sullivan County, and sentenced to seven years Nov. 16, 1877.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Governor to-day pardoned Frank Hitzeberger, convicted of robbery by the Cook County Criminal Court in May last, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and Joseph Green, convicted of assault with intent to murder by the Rock Island Circuit Court in January last, and sentenced for ten years. Both pardons are granted because the prisoners are dying of consumption, and their friends desire to take them home.

MURDER SENSATION.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 16.—On the evening of Oct. 19 John Grœsel, a bricklayer, and Robert Robinson, and a man named Turner had a row in a bar-room here. Grœsel disappeared that night, and all efforts on the part of his friends and relatives to learn of his whereabouts failed. Yesterday his body was found floating in the river, and physicians who have examined it think Grœsel was foully dealt with. An inquest is now in progress.

CORRUPT SOLICITATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The corrupt-solicitation cases of George F. Smith, Christopher Long, and E. J. McCune have been postponed until January, on account of the illness of the defendants. The District Attorney desired to enter nolle prosequis, but the Court would not entertain them.

THE DENVER RIOT.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the Chinamen killed Oct. 31 by the mob, in their verdict censure the City Government for inefficiency and incompetency, and state that the mob could have been suppressed by the regular police force had they fearlessly arrested the ringleaders.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—Eliot Baker, who killed Elias Simpkins in this place last month, was admitted to $30,000 bail to-night in the Circuit Court for appearance at the April term. The evidence shows the murder was in the second degree.

CHURCH ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 16.—It was learned to-day that the Catholic church at Guttenberg was robbed of all the altar furniture, including two chalices. The vessels containing the sacraments and the priest's robes were also stolen. No clew to the sacrilegious thieves.

MURDERED BY A DESPERADO.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 16.—James Meadows, Marshal of Salida, a town near the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, was fatally shot a few inches below the heart, by a desperado named Baxter, who was creating a disturbance at a dance-house in the place. Baxter is in jail.

IRELAND.

Oppressions in the Guise of Charity—The Ostensible Charities of Trinity College Investigated—Exorbitant Rents and Usurious Loans—Wretched Hovels.

Redpath's Letter to New York Tribune.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—Trinity College did not build a dwelling-house in Cahircaveen, but it taxes every house at the rate of 1s 6d a foot frontage, as ground rent. Daniel O'Connell never charged more than 6d. But lately, Trinity College—model landlord—raised the rent for new or newly-remodeled houses to 3s a foot. I saw houses that remained half built—they had been stopped when their builders were informed of this new increase. Even the eulogist of the college in the *Freeman's Journal* admits that "for the past fifteen years it has been receiving from the town more than five times as much as was being paid to the O'Connell family."

Now, as these general statements may be met by a general denial, I shall give a few figures to substantiate them, taken from the college-tenants in Iveragh:

Daniel Keating—Valuation, £9 15s; rent, £22 10s. Daniel McCrohan—Valuation, £5 5s; rent, £13 10s. Patrick Lugrin—Valuation, £1 15s; rent, £4 4s. Darby Daly—Valuation, £3 15s; rent, £9 5s. Denis Devane—Valuation, £4 5s; rent, $12. Daniel Sullivan—Valuation, £5 5s; rent, £14. John Kennedy—Valuation, £6 10s; rent, £15. James Burke—Valuation, £4 5s; rent, £9 10s. John Gogin—Valuation, £5 10s; rent, £12 12s. Patrick Connor—Valuation, £4 5s; rent, £9.

"These figures," says Canon Brosnan," are all reliable, and there are hundreds of others as bad." "Valuation" means the Government estimate of the letting price of land, and any excess in rent over that amount is a tax on the necessities of life after these necessities have been first reduced to the plainest and cheapest clothing, three meals of potatoes and sour milk a day, with meat only once or twice a year. It is a sentence of condemnation to rags for the whole family, and of bare feet for the women from grandmother to babe. A large farmer in a fertile district can pay more than Griffith's valuation and still keep his head above bankruptcy; but in the bleak and sterile hillsides of the West of Ireland each increase of rent takes food from the pot, blankets from the bed, and underclothes to the pawnbroker.

Cahircaveen presented scenes of wretchedness more hideous than I had ever before witnessed in Ireland, even during the hungry months of last winter. The remorseless and never-ceasing grinding of the rent-mills of the landlords has driven tens of thousands to America, until at Valencia, for example, there are only two marriageable girls in the island, and the streets of Cahircaveen look as if the poor-houses and hospitals for ophthalmic old men and old women were out on a holiday. Around the hotel old women and middle-aged women stand in squads or squat by scores on the sidewalk, and beg without shame with a piteous loquacity. When the oldp riest appears, these women surround him, shouting, pleading, weeping for help. Not a woman among them who has a shoe on her feet or a bonnet on her head, or a decent garment on her thinly-clad body. Not a face unwrinkled—not a wrinkle that does not record past sufferings as great as her tongue now tells. As the old Canon shouts and expostulates and says he can do nothing this day, there is a wail of disappointment from some and more vehement beseeching from others, until he has to go back to his house again or threaten to put their names on the black-list.

These women are the mothers of men who were forced to emigrate, or of "long families" who have been fed since last November by the charity of foreign lands. They are tenants of Trinity College and Lord Lansdowne chiefly. They are not professional beggars, although they may all become professional beggars; for the famine swept away the old barrier of family pride that once taught them to hide their poverty from their neighbors. Their husbands could not save money for a season of disaster after paying the Shylock rents of Trinity College.

The eulogist of Trinity College says that it "spent many hundreds of pounds in advancing the means of obtaining food," and that it "has not demanded repayment in any shape for the advances made." This statement is not true. Canon Brosnan informed me that the College advanced a small supply of meal, but the tenants were charged three shillings a bag more for it than the market price. When laborers to whom the College gave work in draining their own holdings went for their pay they were told—near Cahircaveen—that the meal they had received must be paid for, and in Valencia that it must go to the credit of rent due! Both in Cahircaveen and in Valencia I heard this statement made by tenants who had been thus treated, although the design of the Government in loaning landlords money at 1 per cent was that the peasantry might get money to support their families. The money spent in furnishing this work—for which the College is praised—was paid for by the College at 1 per cent, and added as a permanent charge of 5 per cent to the tenants' rental.

Meanwhile America and other foreign peoples fed the tenants.

And now see how, by turning the light of the whole truth upon the eulogium, the benevolence of Trinity College transforms itself into an act of necessity, and not of mercy. These people—all of them—raised nothing from their land last year to enable them to pay even a fair rent, far less a rack-rent. They had to be fed by foreigners. Now the wealthy corporation of Trinity College says that it will charge 20 per cent less than their usual Shylock rental for the year in which these people earned nothing. Even with this 20 per cent reduction the rent charged is still an indecently exorbitant rent, and even in a prosperous year. It is not philanthropy that prompts Trinity College to postpone a collection of their pound—less 20 per cent off for cash—of flesh until November. There is not a shilling to pay them with until the crops are dug or cut. Besides, Trinity College knows that even the landlords are willing to sacrifice the corporations that own land, and therefore they would find neither apologist nor defender if they dared to evict the tenantry whom their exactions left naked and hungry when the blight appeared.

The vilest hovels I have seen in Ireland I saw on the estates of Trinity College. If the seven Fellows are seven sages, they will go down and see these horrible dens and try to save themselves by building cottages worthy of the nineteenth century and fit for human beings to inhabit. Paddy, and Bridget, and the O'Sullivan family are beginning to get tired of having the dead, bony hands of Queen Elizabeth, and King James, and Cromwell, constantly clutching at their meal-bag.

JAMES REDPATH.

A WONDROUS BEAUTY.

New York Society Finds a Pet in Lovely Mrs. Rennie—The Gothamite Mrs. Langtry Is a Brunet, with Flashing Eyes, Clear Complexion, Perfect Features, and Only 17 Years Old.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—We at last have a professional beauty here in New York. That is to say, we have a beautiful woman whom fashion has set upon a pedestal to bow down before and worship. Her name is Rennie, and she is the wife of Prof. Mason Rennie, formerly an expert in the employ of John W. Mackey in Nevada. The Professor made a considerable fortune in mining, and knew when to stop. In San Francisco he met the girl who is now his wife. It is said that she is Mexican, or at least of mixed Mexican and Spanish parentage. She is not more than 17, but being a brunet she looks 20 or so. She is the bride of a year. Her hight is about five feet seven, and she has a faultless figure,—just full enough to be round, with pleasing swells and tapers, and a perfectly graceful carriage. Her head is held proudly, but without stiffness. Her hair is coal-black and naturally abundant. If I have left her face to describe last, it is because that is the climax of her beauty. Her complexion is as dark as a quadroon's, but without a tinge of yellowness, being as bright and clear as that of a blonde. The richness of her color is something marvelous. Her eyes are large, black, and the most passionately expressive I ever saw. Her features are precisely regular, except that her lips are rather full, though shapely. Indeed, the regularity of her features would, in a girl of less warmth of color, cause a lack of expression; but in her case the blood comes too close to the surface, and the eyes flash too spiritedly to permit of such a detriment. She is indeed a glorious creature. At a theatre, in the street, at church, everywhere she goes, all eyes are admiringly upon her. Allowing for the widest differences of taste, it is only fair to set her down as the most beautiful woman in New York. And that is saying a good deal, and when I call her a professional beauty I simply adopt a phrase used respectfully enough in London to designate Mrs. Langtry, Lady Lonsdale, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and several other highly respected women famous for their personal charms, and who do not affect to be unaware of the admiration which they excite. Mrs. Rennie has begun a similar reign in this city. She will be all the rage this winter. At the front of theatre-boxes she has already become a rival of the attractions on the stage. At the opera she is the focus of all glasses. Society is talking of her. She has appeared in tableaux at the Murray Hill Opera-House and Union League Theatre, for charity. She is to preside at the principal booth of the Orphans' Fair, in the Metropolitan Music Garden, next month. She is in general request in the wealthiest and most exclusive circles. It is a freak of fashion to make a pet of her. Her friends say that adulation has not spoiled her; that she is amused by it, and disposed to enjoy it in all proper ways; that she has brains enough to prevent her from becoming vain; that she is devoted to her husband, and not the least bit inclined to flirt. Certainly her demeanor in public is modest and gracious, though she takes no pains to hide herself from the general gaze. Samuel J. Tilden, Gen. Grant, and Gov. Cornell were presented to her at the Academy of Music the other evening, but not simultaneously. Uncle Sammy is a gallant.

"I have heard of you, Mrs. Rennie," he said, "and am really delighted to meet you."

The sly old dog! Wasn't that an ingenious compliment? It was as much as to say, "I have heard of your wondrous beauty, and the reality exceeds my expectation." Prof. Rennie is a quiet, polite man of 40, very attentive to his wife, and mighty proud of her. The pair live at the Westminster Hotel, comfortably, but not lavishly. Several photographers have asked to make pictures of her to sell, but she has thus far declined. It is probable, however, that they will be among the wares at the Charity Fair.

Mrs. Rennie's dress is thoroughly fashionable, but not remarkably expressive. Some of her garments illustrate new styles, and are therefore worth briefly describing. A seal-brown jacket is worn with a silk skirt of lighter shade, trimmed with narrow bands of velvet, the jacket having sealskin for its trimming, consisting of a wide flounce, cuffs, and collar. Another of her jackets is black, and is worn with a black skirt of silk and satin, trimmed profusely with jet, and the jacket has a wide sailor collar of black satin, embroidered in jet, with fringe of the same at the edge. One of her hats is of dark brown, with a large, square crown, and a brim of medium width turned up towards the front on the left side, and towards the back on the right. The only trimming consists of two ostrich-feathers, a short one turning over the brim in front, and a long one going round the hat and falling behind. She looks particularly well in a black felt Spanish hat, almost covered with three black feathers festooned, one behind another, on the left side, with gold ornaments, the brim having a full binding and lining of black velvet. Generally she does not wear such Spanish things as are commonly seized upon by dark brunets. She wore on a recent evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a handkerchief suit of dark blue, the material being heavy cashmere, with borders of narrow lines of red and yellow silk. The skirt had simply a deep kilting, with the border at the edge, and a red palayeuse below. The front of the tunic was was composed of four handkerchiefs—or rather of two cut in half, and placed two on each side, point over point. At the back a drapery was formed of two more. The bodice was one of long basques, trimmed with the border, and a tiny frill of red silk, which went round the throat, down the front and round the basques. The cuffs, and the lining of a hood that was worn with it, were of red and yellow striped silk.

A SMART SWINDLER.

Brought Up with a Round Turn at Last.

J. C. Feldman, a young man of respectable parentage, who figured in a criminal affair or two about one year ago, was yesterday arrested by Detectives McDonald and Duffy upon a charge of swindling C. A. Wilson, cigar dealer at No. 17 Hubbard street, out of a well-filled sample case of cigars and $70 cash. Feldman's record is a curious one. He was once upon a time charged with obtaining watches from J. B. Chambers & Co. on the false pretense that he wished to sell them on commission. His uncle, a well-known lawyer, came to his rescue, and the affair was compromised so amicably that the young man was given more goods to sell. Subsequently he was charged with obtaining $700 worth of goods from another dealer, and was held over to the Criminal Court. The case was juggled in some way, and he was never prosecuted. A short time before this a quantity of valuable jewelry was stolen from a relative of the Feldmans at their residence on Fulton street, and, though the young man was suspected, he succeeded in escaping, and the theft was blamed upon a poor old woman named Henrietta Martine, who was employed in the house. The jewels were recovered at Poppers pawnshop, where they had been pawned by an inmate of a fashionable bagnio. Neither one could be proven to be the thief, and the case went by default. Since obtaining the goods from Mr. Wilson, young Feldman has been out of town, and he only recently returned. He claims that everything is all straight, and that the arrest was an injustice, but from the short record above it will be seen that for a totally innocent man he has been very unfortunate in getting mixed up in criminal affairs.

Where Banging Began.

Columbia (S. C.) Register.

It has been a subject of wonderment to us where our pretty girls got the notion of combing their front hair down over their foreheads and cutting off the ends so as to make the inch and half of hair which they keep hanging down nearly to their eyebrows, and which is irresistibly associated in our mind with an imperfectly sheared mule's tail. The mystery was solved to our satisfaction the other night as we dropped into Dr. Jackson's. The Doctor received from New Zealand lately among quite a variety of ferns and mosses and other curiosities from that semi-barbarous land the pictures of two Maori,—the natives of that country—a boy and a girl—and the latter had her back hair all looped upon the top of her head and stuck through with white-tipped turkey feathers, and the front hair was hauled down in front, the ends mingling with the eyebrows. So it is from the New Zealand savages, and not from the American Indian squaws, ladies, that you copy the fashion. "Nuff said."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.
DECIDED HIT OF
Mr. FRANK MAYO
This Wednesday Matinee and Night, Last Times of
VAN, the Virginian.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, glorious reproduction of the ever-popular
DAVY CROCKETT.
Sunday Night—Last appearance of Frank Mayo, when he will appear in his celebrated impersonation of BADGER, in the thrilling sensational drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Next Week—SHANNON and EDESON in A GOLDEN GAME.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.............Manager and Proprietor
LAST WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
KIRALFY BROS.'
Grand, Imposing, New and Brilliant Production,
Around the World in 80 Days.
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Mlle. DE ROSA and Mons. ARNOLD KIRALFY,
And a Corps of Two Hundred.
New Scenery, Brilliant Armors,
Gorgeous Marches, and Grand Pageants.
A full Military Band upon the Stage.
Also, the Wonderful Baby Elephant.
Grandest of Spectacular Representations.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Monday, Leavitt's Grand English Opera Burlesque Co.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
SEASON TICKETS
For the STAR LECTURE COURSE can now be secured at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office. The following is a complete program of this (the Ninth) season:
Litta Concert Co.—Wong Chin Foo—"Josh Billings"—The Palestine Arabs—Theo. Tilton—The Remenyi Concert Co.—The Hindoo Jugglers—Hon. Schuyler Colfax—Hon. Chas. Bradlaugh, M. P.
SEASON TICKETS for the Course will be sold at the very low prices of $1, $2, $3, $4 each. POSITIVELY NO SEASON TICKETS sold after Saturday, Nov. 20. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

CHICAGO ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Michigan-av. and Congress-st. Entrance on Congress.
Day—Single admission, 25 cents; children, 12 years and under, 10 cents.
Evening—Single admission, 50 cents; single admission Saturday, 25 cents.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
Three admissions.......................$1.00
Ten admissions, day or evening.........2.50
Use of skates at all times, 15 cts. Skates not transferable. Doors open from 10 to 12 a. m. (morning session exclusively for ladies); 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. and 7:30 to 10 p. m. The mangement, in behalf of patrons, reserves the right to refuse admission or use of skates to any objectionable person.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THIS WEEK - ONLY - THIS WEEK
THE MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
In Steele Mackaye's Comedy-Drama,
HAZEL KIRKE.
The Most Successful Play of the Present Day.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, Nov. 22—100 WIVES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
FUN! FANCY! FROLIC!
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, GRAND MATINEE,
THE TILE CLUB, in
IDLE HOURS!
To-night—Clark and Marble's TILE CLUB, in
IDLE HOURS!
THE GREAT EASTERN SUCCESS.
Monday, Nov. 22—WILLIE EDOUIN'S SPARKS COMPANY in "DREAMS."

HERSHEY HALL.
MORTIMER'S MYSTERIES.
FRED J. ENGELHARDT, Manager.
Magic, Mirth, Music, Marvelous Feats of Legerdemain, Wonderful Illusions, Unprecedented Surprises.
Every evening, except Sundays, at 8 o'clock.
Matinees Tuesdays and Saturdays, 2:30 p. m.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. General admission, 50c.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Every Night at 8 o'clock, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
HARRY G. RICHMOND'S
RELIABLE COMEDY COMPANY
IN
OUR CANDIDATE.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

UNLIKE PILLS AND THE Usual Purgatives,
Is Pleasant to Take,
And will prove at once the most potent and harmless System Renovator and Cleanser that has yet been brought to public notice. For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, and kindred ailments it is incomparably the best curative extant. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE *is sold by all druggists.*
(*Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.*)
J. E. HETHERINGTON, Prop'r,
86 Park Place, NEW YORK.

TEAS.
TEA | FORMOSA
TEA IMPORTING CO.
The following SWORN certificates of PURITY of Teas sold by the above Company are from leading physicians and analysts:
Consulate of His Imperial Japanese Majesty,
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1880.
I hereby certify that the Tea marked "L. P. M.," packed by L. P. Moore, Yokohama, and submitted to me, is, in my opinion, a pure, unadulterated, and natural leaf.
Signed KENTARO VANOGIYA.
(His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul at San Francisco.)
"SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1880.
"L. P. Moore—Dear Sir: Having read the result of the analyses of various brands of Japan Tea, we consider No. 12, marked 'L. P. M.,' packed by your firm at Yokohama, the ONLY TEA OF THE TWELVE SAMPLES fit for use and PERFECTLY WHOLESOME, the other brands containing more or less injurious substances, and under no circumstances should be allowed to be used. (Signed) A. Goertz, M. D.; Geo. J. Bucknall, M. D.; J. L. Meares, M. D."
The above Tea in one lb. original packages and in bulk at 70c. per lb., and sold ONLY by the Formosa Tea Importing Co., 88 State-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s.

MEDICAL.
DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS
are a specific for Exhausted Vitality, Physical Debility, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical celebrities of the world. Prepared after the formula of the celebrated Dr. Ricord, containing no phosphorus or cantharides, but are purely a vegetable, sugar-coated pill.
PARIS, 135 Rue de la Hambeau.
I have been recommending Dr. Ricord's Restorative in my practice to hundreds of patients for Sexual Debility, and never heard of a single failure.
DR. C. CHEVALIER.
Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, writes: "Dr. Ricord's Restorative is organic, not a laboratory compound." Dr. Raspail writes: "In debility of the sexual organs it never fails to cure."
Price: boxes of fifty, $1.50; boxes of 100, $2. Sent per mail in sealed box on receipt of price. For sale by MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 54 Lake-st.

BIRDS.
BIRDS GENUINE GERMAN CANARIES.
KAEMPFER,
127 Clark-st.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.50
Parts of a year, per month	1.25
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Saturday or Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.50
Any other day, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of four	5.00
Club of ten	12.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

	Per Copy.
Domestic.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.
Foreign.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Tile Club. "Idle Hours." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Kiralfy Brothers. "Around the World in Eighty Days." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Madison-Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Mr. Frank Mayo. "Van, the Virginian." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Mr. Harry G. Richmond. "Our Candidate." Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Mortimer's Mysteries."

Chicago Roller Skating-Rink.
Corner Michigan avenue and Congress street. Open day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of the lodge to be held this Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, at 7:30 o'clock, at the hall corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. Master Masons are specially invited to attend. By order of
P. W. MILLARD, Acting W. M.
C. H. BRENAN, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

THE official "majority" in Alabama at the August election was declared in the Legislature Saturday to be 85,148. Six counties were not included. They would have made the majority over 90,000. The same State gave the Hancock Electors 32,515 majority. Here is a difference of 57,485 votes to be accounted for in some way. Possibly the expert "counters" were massed in Alabama in August and distributed over the whole South in November.

GEN. SCHOFIELD's extraordinary "report," in which he accused "the Superintendent of the War Department" of "undue kindness" to colored cadets, was sent in two months ago. The War Department had mercifully resolved to suppress it, but a copy was obtained in some unknown way and published. It would be in keeping with Gen. Schofield's conduct in this business for him to be the person who furnished a copy of this report to the press, under the mistaken impression that it would be damaging to somebody besides himself. The publication of the report must result in his removal from the command of the Academy, and transfer to a less pleasant post of duty.

THE New Orleans *Times* desires to know whether the North "will send persons to turn the rich lands of the South into cultivated fields." The North will think twice about it. The "sons" of the North have been South since the War, and instead of turning the "rich lands" of that section into "cultivated fields," they turned their own pockets inside out, risked their lives, and in many instances lost them. The Northern men who have been South and returned since the War can be found in every town, but no Arkansas traveler has yet been discovered who brought back with him more of anything than he started with,—except experience.

SENATOR BAYARD is reported in the Philadelphia *Press* as having said that there will be no attempt to nullify the vote of New York, and that Garfield will be inaugurated without opposition. Mr. Garfield, in his opinion, is a man worthy of the honor he has received and will make a good Republican President. Mr. Bayard has done himself and his party honor by expressing these sentiments. Mr. Garfield and the Republican party do not need them, but the Democratic party does very much require some vindication of its claim to ordinary common sense. It is a noteworthy fact that no man with a political future before him has indorsed Barnum's insane plan of contesting the election; and the New York *World* is the only newspaper that has countenanced it,—John Kelly's mouthpiece not being a newspaper except in the dictionary sense.

ONE feature of the two recounts of population in St. Louis has not been sufficiently noticed. While they have not given the city the population which it claimed, they have added from 15,000 to 20,000 to the original returns. A large percentage of these additions was unquestionably due to the liberality of the enumerators in taking names, and to the intense anxiety of the people to swell the totals as much as possible. The St. Louis *Republican* of the 15th shows to what lengths this partisanship has gone, and how flexible the conscience of the average St. Louisan has become. It prints the following statement:

> A large number of people have left the city since June, estimated by Prof. Woodward at 1,000. Although full information upon these names cannot be obtained in all cases, it is still important that they should be counted. The Washington census experts object to the insertion of any name in the blank returns when not complete in information, but Prof. Woodward has taken a decided stand upon this question, and will have them counted in any event.

So it seems that "Prof." Woodward, whoever he may be, has resolved to supersede the United States laws relating to the census. If the same extraordinary means that were adopted in St. Louis had been employed to increase the census in other cities they would have been credited with many thousands more inhabitants than they were. St. Louis has had the advantage over all other cities of a double-pressure "count," resulting in the alleged discovery of some 20,000 more inhabitants than she possessed before. If now this addition should give Missouri a fraction of the ratio of apportionment large enough to entitle the State to an additional Congressman, a manifest wrong would be done to every other State in the Union. Whatever may be the issue of this case, it is to be hoped that there will be no recounts of the population of large cities in the future.

TWO NEWSPAPERS in Old Virginia and one in West Virginia have urged the adoption of a policy of commercial non-intercourse with the North on the part of the Solid South. These enterprising journals are the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette*, the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, and the Greenbrier (W. Va.) *Independent*. The last-mentioned organ of the ostrich policy declares that it would, if adopted, "stop nearly every spindle in the North." It would do nothing of the kind. But if it did the South would have to bear the heaviest part of the suffering and loss that followed. When spindles stop clothes stop, and the Solid South, barbaric as a few of its misrepresentatives are, does not yet care to go without clothes. They must be bought at the North, or imported from Europe with a tariff-duty added, or made in the South. The last is impossible unless capital can be tempted to visit the South, as it would not be by commercial non-intercourse. We have heard about commercial non-intercourse before. It was tried, and it did not work. The threat of it did not have the tremendous effect that was promised in 1860, and it will not scare anybody now. Happily for the reputation of the Southern press, few members of it have shown the least disposition to take up or extend this silly cry.

CAPT. EADS, accompanied by his wife and daughter and several civil engineers, sailed from New Orleans for Vera Cruz Sunday morning last. He will proceed directly to the City of Mexico, and then to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to survey a route for his proposed ship-railway. The Tehuantepec route is much longer than either of the others, but the grades are easier, and good harbors can be assured. A ship-railway at this point would, Capt. Eads asserts, cut off about 700 miles of the ocean voyage. The concession will be obtained from the Mexican Government without difficulty. Then Eads will importune Congress to guarantee the cost of the enterprise, on condition that no money shall be paid until the job is completed. The plan is specious and plausible. It will need close watching in Congress. The United States Government has never before been asked to appropriate money for a public work outside of its own domain. The fact that Eads will not demand his money till the railway is done does not seriously affect the question. But there is danger also at this point. It is the first step that costs. The railway might be a partial or temporary success but a practical failure, as it is suspected the jetty system may yet prove to be; but long before that fact could be definitly ascertained, Capt. Eads would have his money and would be building more castles in Spain.

EVERYBODY knows, in an indefinit way, who John Kelly is, but his past is a blank to the great majority of his fellow-countrymen. It is a mistake, in the first place, to suppose that he is an Irishman born. He first saw light in New York City, April 21, 1821, and is eligible to the Presidency if he can be elected. As long ago as 1851 he became known as a low type of ward politician. Some chance gave him in 1853 the nomination for Alderman to represent Mott and Baxter streets. He soared higher and went to Congress for two terms, and his name is duly embalmed in the Congressional Directory. In 1859 he was nominated and elected Sheriff on an anti-Tammany and Reform ticket. This lasted him three years, when he was ineligible for reëlection for three more; but he ran again as soon as the law allowed, having previously sold out to Tweed, and was reëlected. After the expiration of each of Kelly's terms as Sheriff he spent three years in settling up "unfinished business," for which he was well paid, so that his record as an officeholder stands:

Office.	*Term.*	*No. of years.*
Alderman	1854 and 1855	2
Congressman	1856 and 1857	2
Congressman	1858 and 1859	2
Sheriff	1859 to 1862	3
Sheriff	Unfinished business	3
Sheriff (second term)	1865 to 1868	3
Sheriff	Unfinished business	3
Controller	1876 to 1880	4
Total number of years		22

For twenty-two years out of twenty-seven since 1853 Kelly has been continuously in office. He began his experience in politics poor and disreputable; he is now worth half a million dollars, and is a "Boss."

SURPLUS GRAIN FOR EXPORT.

It is now certain that every pound of surplus grain raised in the United States the past season will find a ready market in Europe. We believe it equally certain that the prices American breadstuffs will bring next winter in European markets will not only be high, but probably higher than at any previous time. In few of the grain-growing districts of Europe has the present crop been such as to furnish an excess above the wants of their own people. Few have produced sufficient even to meet their own domestic demands, and in many large purchases from abroad will be absolutely required to prevent want, or to save their people from impending famine. We recall no previous year in which European crops, as a whole, have been more inadequate for the necessities of its population, or in which the prospect of good prices for American grain has been more flattering.

In reaching this conclusion, we leave out of sight any chances of war now existing. If hostilities should occur during the next year, the demand for our grain and the prices we shall receive will of course be largely increased, and this increase will be in proportion to the extent the war may assume. It is not probable, however, that there will be hostile disturbances of any serious magnitude. The chronic troubles of the Balkan Peninsula will no doubt continue. They may even be more serious than usual, but, under any circumstances liable to happen, their influence in raising the prices of grain will be so small that it need not be considered. The best information at our disposal, notwithstanding the conflicting opinions which reach us from Europe, leads us to believe that the Sultan, after his usual dilatory action, will yield to the demands of the great Powers, and cede to Greece the territory which the Berlin Conference exacted. If we are correct in this, the positive prediction may be made that there will be no war in Europe during the ensuing twelve months. No other country desires war, or will, if it can be avoided, give any pretext for war. We base our opinion as to the future demand for our grain in Europe, and the prices we shall realize, solely upon the fact that its crops are insufficient to meet the imperative necessities of its own people.

Tables which have been prepared by experts of the international grain market of Vienna show that, taking 100 as a number equal to the amount required for home consumption, the harvests of the principal grain-growing European countries for the present year may be represented as follows: For Italy, 115; for Roumania, 125; for Prussia, the wheat harvest, 100, but rye, the principal crop in the Baltic Provinces, shows a deficiency of 40 per cent below what is required. Bavaria and Austria slightly pass 100, France has less than 100, England 90, while Russia, heretofore called the granary of Europe, only reaches 90. If the limited areas of Italy and Roumania be considered, it can easily be understood that their excess of grain beyond their own wants will go but a small way towards meeting the demands of other countries. We alone are able to supply what is required. No other country possesses the grain or is able to enter into competition with us.

Before Russia can again become our rival she must find some means to destroy the insects which ruin her crops, and which have acquired a permanent habitation in her fields. So far, the efforts she has made to find a remedy for these pests has been without success. It is due to their ravages that Russian crops this year are so inadequate, and that the prices of bread in many parts of Russia are even now almost beyond the resources of her laboring people. By the latest advices at hand the cost of rye-bread in St. Petersburg has advanced 100 per cent. In Moscow and other large cities of the Empire the price of this staple necessity is rapidly rising in the same proportion. The population of many of the most productive provinces are now so destitute that the Government has been forced to take measures to supply seed grain for the next crop, while in some of these it has already expended large sums for feeding the people.

The Russian *Messager Officiel* has just published a statement showing that bad harvests are to be found throughout the entire provinces of Catherinoslav, Samara, and Kherson, and that the same calamity has occurred in the greater portions of Taurus, Saratof, Simbirsk, Tchernigof, Tombof, Koursk, Penza, and Poltava. These cover nearly the entire southern and southeastern portions of Russia. They form the larger part of the region which has heretofore supplied the grain exported from Odessa. The same deficiency exists in the Western provinces of Novgorod, Pskof, Smolensk, and St. Petersburg. The provinces, with some exceptions, in which harvests have been good are those producing ordinarily little more than sufficient for their own local needs, and they have not this year passed their usual average. There is a surplus in Bessarabia, Vollimia, Esthonia, Kief, Kowno, Kielce, Lonza, Radow, and Siedlce, but in most of these provinces this surplus is small, and wholly inadequate to meet the necessities of other portions of the Empire. It has been recommended by some Russian authorities that the Government prohibit the exportation of grain during the present year. This has so far been refused. Whether such prohibition is attempted or not is of minor importance. The fact exists that there is a large deficiency in breadstuffs in Europe, and that ours is the only country which can supply it.

So long as the insect pest to which we have referred is to be found in Russia she cannot expect to raise grain in future for export, and ready sale at remunerative prices for the surplus we may hereafter produce can be confidently expected. Russia out of the question, the remainder of Europe will be forced to buy from us. These facts are now well recognized in Russia, where the destruction of the insects so ruinous to the crops of the country is almost despaired of. It is probably due to this condition of affairs that the concession of a railway from Catherinenberg to Tinmene, in Western Siberia, was recently signed by the Emperor, and that preparations for building the road are being rapidly pushed forward. The project for its construction had been urged for years by Russian statesmen, but it had been repeatedly rejected by the Czar on account of the condition of the finances of the Empire. The experience of the past agricultural season was necessary to show that the scheme could no longer be postponed, and to induce the Emperor to yield his assent, notwithstanding the present depleted state of the Russian Treasury. The road is eventually to run the entire length of Siberia. It will unite the valleys of the Volga and Amoor Rivers, and thus open to market one of the largest and richest wheat-growing districts of the world. Until the larger part of this road is finished, and the country through which it passes is fully settled and developed, our good fortune of the last and the present years in the ready sale of all the grain we can produce will more than probably be annually repeated.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We have repeatedly pointed out the deep interest which this city has in having the navigation of the Mississippi River so improved and permanently maintained that it will at all times furnish a cheap, direct, and sufficient route from the Northwest to the ocean. Chicago is not opposed to liberal appropriations and expenditures by the Government for that purpose. The capacity of the river route to supply any demand for transportation, especially of grain, to the seaboard is absolutely necessary for the protection of the producers against the confiscation of the combined railway companies. The average rate for transportating grain from St. Louis by barge to New Orleans is six cents per bushel, against the six cents by lake and seven cents by canal from Chicago to New York, and both routes when open serve as a restraint upon the exactions of the railway routes.

Our readers understand all this fully, and, while there may never be a bushel of wheat go down the river, the fact that the river may at any time be used for the transportation of grain is of itself a permanent defense against railroad extortion.

We called attention some time ago to the praiseworthy enterprise shown at St. Louis in the establishing of a line of barges for the carriage of grain from that city to New Orleans. The plan was that a fleet of three, four, or five of these barges should be loaded every morning with wheat and taken in tow by a steamer, be carried down to New Orleans at a rate for freight per bushel so low that the whole grain of the Mississippi Valley would pour in an almost continuous stream to the gulf, and thence be distributed to all parts of the globe. Several months have elapsed, and unfortunately some difficulties are found to exist in the success of the scheme; but, as these difficulties are trifling in themselves, an enterprising city like St. Louis will not permit them to defeat one of those great revolutions in trade which are imperial in their extent, and the effects of which, in this instance, affect the welfare of every people on earth who eat bread. The difficulties are three in number: two immediate and direct, and the other prospective and contingent.

The first of these is, that the barges being now built, there is no grain at St. Louis for them to carry,—that is, there is no person in St. Louis willing to buy the grain and send it to New Orleans. Unless, therefore, some of our Chicago merchants shall undertake to fill an order from Europe for wheat, by ordering it sent from St. Louis and thence to Liverpool via New Orleans, the barges are not likely to find any business. Unfortunately, however, for any expectation of relief from Chicago in this matter, the second difficulty interposes, and that is, that there is not water enough between St. Louis and Cairo to float the barges if they were loaded with grain. The third and, though prospective, the more serious difficulty, is, that they are building a mammoth elevator at Cairo, from which place there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year for boats of the largest proportions. Cairo is a natural point to which the products of the southern half of Illinois and of Indiana, part of Ohio, and much of Kentucky, and more of Missouri, would ordinarily tend. The three difficulties which have thus been developed since St. Louis invested so much money in the barge business, unless obviated, and that promptly, threaten to leave that city as high and dry and as remote from ocean travel and trade as is Dubuque or Rock Island.

Congress will soon be in session, and we trust that the Illinois delegation in Congress will overlook any predilection they may have for making Cairo the practical head of navigation and trade on the Mississippi River, and give freely of their labor and their votes for a most liberal expenditure of money to supply that river with an unfailing supply of water between St. Louis and Cairo. The immense capital invested in the barge line should not be permitted to be destroyed for the mere want of water in the river. St. Louis is, moreover, one of the great cities of the country; she has vast trade and commerce, and a population so large that it required three separate efforts to count it; she is situated on one of the great natural highways to the ocean; she has the right to demand that that highway be maintained free and unobstructed; she has as lawful a claim that the river be supplied with a sufficiency of water for navigation by barges as she would have to demand that all bars and snags which obstruct navigation be removed.

As we have said before and many a time, Chicago is directly and deeply interested, as well as all the people of the Northwest, in having the Mississippi River permanently navigable at all seasons, and for the largest boats; and we therefore appeal to the Congressional Representatives of Illinois, and of all the Northwestern States, to vote all the money needed to supply that river with water enough that the largest barges when loaded may travel safely to and from St. Louis in the trade with New Orleans.

"SECULARIZATION."

A very small number of people in this country seem to be completely possessed with the notion that there is such an association between the Church and the State in our Government as threatens the future liberties of the American Nation. Nothing less than such a conviction could warrant the devotion of so much time and attention as they give to the work of "secularization," which is the latest term adopted to describe the reform in view. Some months ago the so-called "Liberal League" held a convention in Chicago which terminated in a row, after degenerating into a defense of the right to circulate obscene literature; and within a day or two another association with National pretensions has been formed here with the avowed purpose of divorcing the State from the Church. The initial meeting of the new Association developed the same capacity for dissension and conflict which usually pertains to transcendental reformers. Nevertheless a platform was adopted, committees were appointed, and work was laid out that might be utilized to better advantage.

The American people in mass are wofully ignorant of the impending evil which is so acutely apprehended by the "secularizers." There are no signs anywhere of Church aggression that create alarm in the mind of the wayfaring man. Most persons are able to go to sleep undisturbed by the thought that the next Legislature will probably be opened with prayer, or that Congress has a Chaplain who enjoys little distinction and less pay for a modicum of service. No vision of inquisitorial proceedings disturbs the average American, nor is there any keen apprehension of clerical encroachments upon civil liberty. It is not generally believed that religious services in penitentiaries are going to do any injury to the bodies or souls of the convicts who assist at them merely as a part of the routine in prison life. The army chaplain has never yet evinced any inclination to direct the movement of the troops on the battlefield, nor is there, as a rule, any evidence of a predominating religious spirit in the legislation of the country. In fact, one of the least troubles of common people is that which appears to distress this small coterie of reformers the most.

The following was submitted as a definition of the meaning and scope of "secularization":

> 1. That acts of religious worship enforced as acts of worship, including Bible-reading, shall cease in Legislatures, prisons, and public schools and institutions sustained by taxation.
>
> 2. That no property shall be exempted from taxation, and no persons from contributing their just share to the burdens of the State, on account of their being used or engaged in religious effort.
>
> 3. That all laws enforcing the observance of one day above another upon religious grounds shall be repealed.
>
> 4. That all laws requiring judicial oaths to be in any religious form or limiting the admissibility of persons to testify, hold office, sit on a jury, or perform any other civil function because of any lack of religious belief, be repealed.

There are but two propositions in this scheme which would commend themselves to the public attention under any circumstances, and only one of real importance. Many people will agree that the reading of the Bible is foreign to the purpose of the public-school system, and that it might be omitted without detriment to the usefulness of the schools, partly because it has excited some sectional protest, but chiefly because it is done in parrot-fashion and is far beyond the understanding of those who listen to it. Even this question, however, is not calculated to harrow up the souls of practical people, and it can be safely trusted to the decision of local sentiment wherever it is given the dignity of an issue. There are economic reasons why the practice of exempting church property from taxation should be abandoned, and a reform in this respect might be urged to advantage if it were based upon such grounds and separated from the other hobbies to which the Liberalists are committed. It is not to be doubted that much injustice and some fraud is practiced under the prevailing system of exemption, and progress has been made toward reform in communities where the issue has been properly presented. To put it upon an avowed anti-religious basis, however, is to court the special and combined opposition of all church denominations, and to alienate the sympathies of many persons who would otherwise take an economic view of the matter.

The other suggestions of "secularization" are either puerile or offensive. The extent of religious services in the Legislatures and public institutions is not likely to "contaminate" anybody,—which is the way the secularizers would put the case. The religious element in the judicial oaths which are administered could not be abandoned without forfeiting a very desirable restraint which it exercises over a large proportion of the people. There are no laws now in any part of this country which exclude the citizen from any of his civil rights or privileges because of "a lack of religious belief." And to withdraw all legal recognition of Sunday as a day of rest, simply because it is Sunday rather than Monday, or Tuesday, would soon lead to the elimination of all periodic respit from work, and that would be fatal to the health as well as the morals of any people. There is no feature of the statutory provisions about any of these matters which embarrasses the individual opinions or practices of non-conformists beyond the proper subordination of individual license to the general order and well-being of the community.

The mistake which the aggressive anti-religious people seem to make is, that they give an undue prominence to their own theories of negation. The basis of government in this country is that the majority shall rule. While the majority of our people are unquestionably opposed to an alliance of Church and State in any tangible form, there can be no reasonable doubt that the great bulk of the American people have a genuine respect for religious influences, and are uncompromisingly hostile to any movement which looks to the destruction thereof. Reverence for sincere religious devotion and confidence in the mission of religious societies as a whole may be said to be characteristic of the American people. Of those who do not go to church, probably a large majority believe that church-going is a good habit. Not one man among a thousand can be found who condemns the inoffensive recognition of religious influences which is given by the laws of the Nation and the various States. The secularizing influences at work among the churches themselves, which are seeking to substitute moral precept for mere dogma, promoted and expounded by men like Swing and Thomas, are doing more to bring intolerance and superstition into contempt than can be accomplished by any organized attacks on religion which display equal intolerance, if not so much superstition. Indeed, the benefit of these liberal influences is largely neutralized by the professional liberalists and secularists who obtrude their theories upon public policy, and who could easily find better employment for their time and talent.

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRAT.

It is positively refreshing to encounter any expression of opinion from a Democratic source that is not dictated by obtuse and selfish partyism. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is credited with some remarks, in an interview printed within a day or two, which would indicate that some little sense and discretion are possible to a Democrat individually, if not to the party of which he is a member. In generalizations Senator Bayard is as partisan as anybody; he thinks that "defense of the Constitution" is the special mission of the Democratic party, and declares that the principles of that organization may survive "disastrous defeats"; at the same time he is willing to confess that much has been done in the course of the late campaign by the party managers which he cannot approve. The point may be fairly made upon Senator Bayard, perhaps, that he should have taken occasion to protest against the excesses, abuses, and slanders of the Democratic campaign management before the people had condemned it at the polls, but perhaps an honest afterthought is as much as can be reasonably expected from the most impartial Democrat. The following extract from the interview will show that Mr. Bayard was almost startled at the prevailing tone of the campaign:

> "Are we to have a cessation of political excitement during the coming four years?"
>
> "Who can tell? I thought when the nominations were made this time that we would have a quiet canvass, which would not greatly disturb the country, but it has been the bitterest campaign I ever saw, and after these evidences I am at a loss to know what may not be done in the future by politicians who seem to care more for party success or the loaves and fishes than for the good of the country. If Grant had been nominated I should have expected just such a canvass as we have had, but, with the two candidates who were running, I must say that I was not prepared for any such exhibition of feeling."
>
> "Will there be any effort to nullify the result by challenging the Electoral vote of New York?"
>
> "Oh, no! Oh, no! There will never again be any straining of constitutional methods in the decision of a Presidential election. Things are profligate enough in New York, but I should as soon think of my voting to confirm any such action, if it should be taken, as to think that any serious attempt would be made to interfere with the counting of the vote of New York for Garfield, as it has been cast. The election has been held and the verdict of the people recorded, and the Democratic party will never tolerate any tampering with the will of the people. Garfield will be inaugurated without opposition."

Why is it that, feeling in this way, Mr. Bayard did not make a public and vigorous protest against the mud-throwing of Barnum's Committee? Why did he not denounce the Morey forgery, and the partisan use made thereof to injure Gen. Garfield, from the moment the fraud became apparent to him? Why was he silent during the several days when certain New York politicians endeavored to alarm the country by threatening to contest the Electoral vote of that State? These omissions of duty may be forgiven, however, if Senator Bayard shall use his influence at the coming session of Congress to choke down partisan legislation and to prepare the way for the new Administration to begin its official existence in a free and unembarrassed manner. He expressed considerable admiration of Gen. Garfield, and ought, as a Southern Senator, to do all he can to aid the new President in the effort that will undoubtedly be made to give the country a good Government.

IT is Mlle. Bernhardt's great ambition to play in English. She takes a lesson every day, and has already learned a part of Frou Frou, so that if she does not play it in English this time, she hopes to do so when she returns next year. She tries to learn the English of everything she sees, and is as pleased as a child at the acquisition of a new word. She was told that the black screen in front of her fire was a blower, and she burnt her fingers putting it on and off, while she repeated "blow-er," "blow-ah," over and over again.

PROF. ROBERTSON SMITH, of Aberdeen, has again subjected himself to charges of heresy by an article in a volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica on the "Hebrew Language and Literature." A committee has investigated the charge and condemned him, and the Commission of the Assembly has sustained the report by a vote of 270 to 202, instructing Prof. Smith to abstain from teaching his class during the ensuing session, and leaving the question of his status in the Free Church to the decision of the General Assembly.

THIS item is respectfully referred to Maj.-Gen. Schofield, who believes that negroes must learn to be racers by continuing to be cart-horses:

> Lieut. Flipper is said to be steadily winning his way, modestly doing his duty and improving his opportunities for study at the frontier post where he is stationed. While acting as counsel for a white non-commissioned officer recently, he is reported to have made an argument on the admission of certain evidence which showed great ability and careful study of military law.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHEA, of the Marine Court in New York City, is a little man, who often says a sharp thing, and sometimes a dignified one. The other day, while he was on the bench, two learned counsel of the law are said to have given each other the lie direct. The Chief, drawing himself up with a severe air, said, after a few moments' pause: "As no one in court appears disposed to contradict either of the gentlemen, let the argument proceed."

SPEAKING of the next Cabinet, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, of which Secretary Schurz is the principal stockholder, says editorially: "There is little doubt that Sherman or Schurz could keep their places if they desired to; but the former wishes to return to the United States Senate, where the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee is awaiting him, and the latter wishes to return to the equally-important position of an independent journalist."

JENNIE JUNE sat in a box with Clara Morris and witnessed the first dramatic performance in America of the adorable Bernhardt. The conclusion which Jane came to was that "there was art undoubtedly in the performance,—real art and fine art,—but it was very thin art, and it utterly lacked intensity and power." Clara Morris was one of the most absorbed auditors, and, though very tired, she remained until the close, applauding warmly and declaring Sara Bernhardt to be a great artist, and the death scene particularly a "beautiful" piece of work.

THE belles of New York are imitating Mlle. Bernhardt in everything.—*Philadelphia American.* Eh?—*Boston Post.*

They don't imitate her in making money,—that's certain; nor in eating little suppers with eight male companions and no ladies. For the rest, Mlle. Bernhardt behaves remarkably well—in America; her "accidents" were all in France.

THOMAS HUGHES writes of the "Fool's Errand" that it is "written by a Southern Judge, a fair and clever man, clearly, but one who has no more faith in the negro's power to raise himself to anything above hewing wood and drawing water for the 'Caucasian' than C. J. Taney himself," which will surprise Judge Tourgee.

THE New York *Tribune* believes that the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh is not and will not be a candidate for the United States Senate. "Instead of desiring office," it says, "his wish is to continue to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession."

MRS. HAYES has, it is reported, invited Mrs. Garfield to visit her at the White House this winter in order that she may see something of the responsibilities of the Presidential household before she assumes them.

STILLSON HUTCHINS has written an open letter which fills three columns of his own paper in leaded brevier type to Col. Robert Ingersoll. The fact is possibly interesting, but the letter certainly not at all so.

OLIN WELLBORNE, of the Fifth Texas District, has only 33,000 majority. The face of the returns in his district was pretty hard.

PERSONALS.

"My regards to Mrs. Hanlan."—*Goldsmith Maid.*

Bernhardt's son doesn't know whom to suspect.

A statue of Robert Burns is to be erected in San Francisco.

We deny in advance the slanderous assertion that Vice-President-elect Arthur plays lawn-tennis.

Harper's Weekly is again criticising Senator Conkling, but as long as the *Bazar* and *Young Folks* keep quiet the Senator has hopes.

"Is not winter the saddest season of the year?" asks a lady correspondent in Macoupin County. Not in Chicago. The most of our original poetry is received in the spring.

Merit always receives proper recognition in this country. A recent issue of *Harper's Weekly* contained excellent portraits of Thurlow Weed and one of Jim Keene's horses that won a race in England.

We notice in a Detroit paper an article headed "Volcanic Rumblings," but have not had time to read it and ascertain what prominent citizen it is, or why his mother-in-law decided to spend the winter in town.

A noble young man in Elmira
Loved a maiden whose front name was Myra.
She evaded the truth
With such skill that a ruth-
Less old maid spoke of her as Sapphira.

We notice in the Philadelphia *Times* a poem entitled "Another Autumn." If the editor of our esteemed contemporary had passed the autumn just closed in this city and read all the poems about it that came to this office he would never think of letting the tangle-haired brigade start in on another one at this season of the year.

A lady correspondent wants to know if we can tell her in a brief space "the beautiful story of Lancelot and Elaine." We cannot; but we can tell you briefly the beautiful story of Santa Claus and Elaine. The mare won the first heat in 2:20, but lost the race through a break on the homestretch. There was no horse called Lancelot in the race. You probably got things a little mixed.

Airy, fairy Lilian,
Flitting, fairy Lilian,
When I ask her if she love me,
Clasps her tiny hands above me,
Laughing all she can;
She'll not tell me if she love me,
Cruel, little Lilian.
—*Unpublished Works of John Kelly.*

By the merest chance, in the twilight gloom,
In the orchard path she met me—
In the tall wet grass, with its faint perfume,
And I tried to pass, but she made no room.
Oh! I tried but she would not let me.
So I stood and blushed till the grass grew red,
With my face bent down above it,
While she took my hand, as she whispering said—
How the clover lifted each pink, sweet head
To listen to all that my lover said!
Oh! the clover in bloom—I love it!
—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

A very touching incident, and one that illustrates the enduring love of woman, occurred in St. Louis the other day. A broker who was rendered penniless by an unexpected decline in stocks broke the news to his young wife as gently as possible. She did not faint or give way to tears, but, with a look of ineffable sweetness, brought from her writing-desk the money she had been saving up to buy a pair of shoes with, putting it into his hand without a word. Fortunately, the firm to which she had let the contract for the shoes was a wealthy Chicago one, and, although the unexpected withdrawal of so much trade will make a decided difference in the annual commercial showing of this city, the consciousness of a good deed performed will more than compensate for the loss.

Probably a sense of disappointment will be felt by many in regard to Miss Bernhardt's clothes, as well as about her acting. The talk about them prepared every one for something outre and striking, and this is not the impression conveyed by her toilet at all. They are rich, but they are perfectly true to the characters she represents, and only remarkable for the fineness of the details and their exquisit taste. The first dress is a long Turkish robe of white and gold satin, trimmed with swansdown, and with a petticoat of Turkish gauze striped with gold, nearly concealed by a wide gold-fringed and embroidered scarf of scarlet satin. Full trousers of salmon-pink satin fall over pointed slippers, trimmed with swansdown. Her head-dress is a diamond band, with crescent over the forehead, and spray of diamonds attached to a pin, which fastened the long waves of her chestnut hair. The second dress is beautiful; it is a Pompadour costume of satin brocade; the pattern, light sprays of eglantine, and it was made in Lyons expressly for Mlle. Bernhardt at a cost of $60 per yard. It is not, however, at all showy. The ground is silver-gray, and bands of silver-gray satin, embroidered with a miniature copy of the eglantine designs, head the flutings of pink silk which form the front. The sleeves consist of ruffles of lace, divided by bands to match. The third dress was a pink-and-blue Pompadour, but less refined than the other, and more commonplace with its garlands of roses and its festooned front, capitoned with roses. The last dress—an ivory mass of rich satin and lace, cut a Matteau—was an exquisit neglige; but, of course, without a particle of color, as it is the robe in which she dies. How she produces so real an appearance of dissolution is a marvel, for she does not leave the stage to "make up" for it, and the drawn and ghastly look upon her face seems to grow out of it, while one is watching, as in a natural death.—*Jennie June in the Baltimore American.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.): We have nothing against Mr. Cockrell. He is a fair representative of three elements in this State that combined form an overwhelming majority,—mediocrity, hypocrisy, and Confederacy.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.): There is just one reason, and only one, why Mr. Ramsey is not likely to be again a candidate for the seat in the Senate for which he received the nomination of his party, but of which he was defrauded by a factious bolt, six years ago. That one reason is his lack of inclination.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* (Rep.): Senator Davis' old friends and associates assert that he will be found, in the future as in the past, ready to act upon all political matters according to their merit, deciding, as he must, from the nature of his mind and the result of his long judicial experience, each question according to the arguments bearing thereon. It is highly probable that in many cases he will exhibit a leaning to the side of the Democracy, but there is no probability he will act with that party in any reactionary or revolutionary proceeding. He will be quite sure to vote with the Republicans on any question pertaining to the proper administration of the affairs of the Nation, and almost certain to vote against the Democrats in any attempt to coerce or force the administration beyond the strict rules of parliamentary or political propriety.

Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* (Rep.): They are already beginning to talk up the successor of David Davis in the United States Senate, who is sure to be bounced two years hence. Among the parties mentioned are Gov. Cullom, Congressman Cannon, of the Fourteenth District, the Hon. James A. Connelly, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, Col. Fort, and Gen. Grant.

Joliet (Ill.) *Republican* (Rep.): Of the half dozen names mentioned for the Speakership from the south part of the State, we have yet to observe one which carries the weight of experience or ability as that of the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington. Some of Mitchell's intimate friends have joked him about having the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House from the same place, but this is not a real objection.

Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* (Rep.): The name of the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Postmaster-Generalship in President Garfield's Cabinet, and his claims for that position are being enthusiastically urged by thousands of friends in all parts of the country. There is no man President Garfield could possibly appoint who would bring to the position more energy and capacity, together with a more intimate knowledge of the intricate workings, or who better understands the needs of the Post-Office Department or the Postal Service.

Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.): Nobody can blame Gen. Schofield for wishing to put himself and his corps right on the record, but it is a pity that he does not keep his head cooler. His temper is that of the advocate, not of the judge, and when he puts himself in the position of prosecutor of the color cadet and discusses in anything but an impartial way the general question of social equality between the races, he goes beyond his province and weakens his case and the public confidence in his fitness to execute the law which does not permit distinction of race in a National school. He has everything to lose by keeping up this agitation of an exhausted subject.

Mobile (Ala.) *Register* (Dem.): We do not wish to be understood as favoring a policy of commercial non-intercourse with other portions of the country. This would not only be absurd but impossible. We cannot get along without many things the North produces and sends us, and, in addition to this fact, commercial intercourse promotes those friendly relations which every good citizen should wish to see exist between all parts of the country. For we are not only Southerners, but above all Americans. What we do wish to see, however, is that the South shall be less dependent on other portions of the country than she has hitherto been, that she shall rouse herself to still greater exertions than she has ever made before, and realize her own capabilities and her own powers. This, we think, she will do, and, in so doing, close the mouths of her detractors and calumniators.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.): Ever since the War the Southern people have been cursed with sentimentalism in their politics. It is a humbug,—a delusion. We do not want men at Washington to represent the sentimentalism with which the superficials and the reactionists pretend to be animated. We want a man who will go to Washington armed with judgment, experience, business training, and intellectual culture, so that he may properly represent the progressive ideas of the people and the progressive interests of the South. We have lost our property, we have had our industrial interests dwarfed and our business affairs crippled because of this sentimentalism, and we want no more of it. We want a man in the United States Senate who will not stop to consider what sentiment he represents, but who will interpret and carry out the will of the people, and at all times serve their best interests practically as well as politically.

Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): The resolutions adopted by the Tiger Democratic Club, of Greenville County, are wrong in themselves, contrary to law, and repugnant to Democratic principles. Their substance is that the members of the club pledge themselves to discard every man, white or black, who voted with the Radical party at the late election, and to refuse to rent land to any such person. The policy proposed is impracticable. It cannot be carried into effect. Wherever tried every similar plan has fallen through for want of concert of action, or because it cost the planters too dearly. But we do not condemn the propositions of the Tiger Club simply because there are insuperable difficulties in their way. The true ground to stand on is higher than this—it is that the resolutions violate the inalienable right of every American citizen to say what he chooses, and vote as he pleases, being responsible always, under the law, for any abuse of his privileges. "The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States." This is the Democratic platform, and we intend to stand upon it.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) *Nonpareil* (Rep.): Senator Allison is suggested by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as a suitable man for appointment by President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury. THE TRIBUNE says that our Iowa Senator "would enter upon the office with fully as much preparation as Senator Sherman had, and his character and ability offer an assurance of success." As to the correctness of the concluding part of the sentence there can be no question. Probably no man in the country is better fitted for the headship of the Treasury than Mr. Allison, and it is certain that should President Garfield call him to the Cabinet he would honor the Administration, the party, and the State. The Davenport *Gazette* states the case exactly when it says: "Senator Allison not only possesses such 'character and ability' as would insure the highest success in the administration of the arduous duties of the Treasury Department, but there is united in him that mastery of financial studies, that knowledge of business, and that practical acquaintance with men which would render him a very useful and popular official. There would, also, in the appointment of Senator Allison be a recognition of Iowa and of the unswerving devotion of its Republicanism which would be highly appropriate and would be greatly valued by our people. Hence, if there is to be any change in the head of the Treasury Department now so admirably conducted and to the approval of the people generally, it could hardly be better effected than in the selection of Senator Allison. Then we would all know with certainty that the wise and successful policy of Secretary Sherman would be continuously and efficiently carried forward to still higher and more satisfactory results."

TELEGRAPH SUIT.

Western Union vs. the Baltimore & Ohio et Al.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the American Union and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reached its culmination to-day by a decision in the United States Courts which restores the Western Union Company to the offices on the Pittsburg Division of said railroad. The history of the case is as follows: The line of telegraph on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, between Pittsburg and Cumberland, has been operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company under a contract made in 1864. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, now operating that railroad, has made an arrangement with the American Union Company to repudiate its connection with the Western Union, and to substitute its rival. In pursuance of such an arrangement, on Sunday, Oct. 31 last, the Railroad Company cut out from its offices along the route the wires of the Western Union, took down the signs of the latter and substituted the American Union. A bill was filed by the Western Union in the State Court, which was removed to the United States Court, to enjoin the American Union, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, from interference with the Western Union lines, and praying that it be restored to the connections which it had maintained up to the time of cutting.

The case was argued yesterday before Judges McKennan and Ashton, who gave their opinion this morning, sustaining the right of the Western Union Company, and directing that matters be restored to the conditions they occupied before the substitution was made. The ground of the opinion, as stated by Judge McKennan, was that whatever force of allegation of the defendants as to the validity of the contract and the alleged non-performance of it by the Western Union, it was not competent for the Railroad Company to take the law in its own hands and forcibly substitute one company for another. If the contracts are to be rescinded, it must be done legally and in order by proceedings in court, where all parties have a right to be heard, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was clearly wrong in the expulsion of the Western Union from the enjoyment of commercial business along the route. A preliminary injunction was ordered directing a complete restoration of the Western Union connections and privileges, and enjoining all the defendants from any interference whatever with its right under the contract of 1864.

COFFIN-MAKERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—The fourth annual National Convention of the Coffin-Makers' Association assembled in this city to-day. A large number of representatives are present. William Hamilton, of Pittsburg, was chosen President, and O. D. Bryant, of Cincinnati, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

The English Cabinet Seriously Divided on the Irish Question.

Rumors in Circulation that an Outright Split Is Imminent.

Parnell, for Some Unknown Reason, Will Leave Soon for Paris.

John Bright in a Speech Strongly Condemns the Irish Land Laws.

Ferry's Course Sustained by a Small Majority in the French Senate.

The English Government Inclined to Modify the Cattle Importation Act.

Weekly Review of the English Crop Prospects and Grain Markets.

The Paris Fire Marshal Desires to Copy After New York and Chicago.

IRELAND.

MORE TROOPS.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Your Ballinrobe correspondent telegraphs this morning: The surprising intelligence has just reached me through a trustworthy source that the commander of the troops here has been informed by the authorities at headquarters that 300 more soldiers are on their way to reinforce the troops at present stationed here. A still more alarming statement was made to me by a responsible official, to the effect that the officer commanding the Nineteenth Hussars, in camp here, has received orders to be ready at any moment to preceed, by forced marches, to Galway.

THE OUTLOOK HERE,

so far as I know is unchanged. It is difficult to guess what kind of information has dictated the issuing of these ominous instructions. It is possible that the rumored importation of arms to the western districts from America may be at the bottom of this and other disturbing statements.

CAPT. BOYCOTT,

with an escort of cavalry, was out to-day cattle-lifting at one of his farms at Kilomain, six miles off. It appears that he took this farm six months ago, and had upon it thirty-five bullocks, seven horses, and fifty sheep. The herdsman received notice, which "ordained and decreed" (such was the language of the document), that he should leave the employment of Capt. Boycott. He was then thrown into his house, and several shots fired through the windows. That night the stock were driven off the farm, with the exception of a few head. The cattle were recovered to-day.

FATHER O'MALLEY'S PROPOSED EXPEDITION

has been abandoned, the idea being prematurely nipped in the bud by the Executive of the Land League, who has refused to sanction it. Dry weather has at last set in throughout Mayo. The volunteers are working hard.

FORSTER.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—I have just had a short interview with Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who told me that Mr. Gladstone, Earl Cowper, and himself were daily receiving threatening letters which had now become so much a matter of course that they never paid the slightest attention to them. Mr. Forster has been so far impressed by the rapid spread of the Land-League movement, and by the attitude of the people, that he said to me to-day that, in his opinion, a reform of the existing legislation on the land question in Ireland is imperative, if England is to maintain her position in Ireland.

EVERY ONE IS NOW DISCUSSING

the claims of the Land-Leaguers, and many voices are now raised in London in modified support of the Irish demands. It is admitted on all sides that the condition of the Irish peasant could not well be worse, and it has even been suggested in many quarters that the Government should purchase land extensively in Ireland and distribute it on fair terms among the poorer tenants, who need help to enable them to cultivate it profitably.

MR. PARNELL

is about to take a much-needed rest from his recent severe labor. He intends taking a short run over to the south of France next week, returning in time to meet his trial in Dublin with the other members of the Land League.

THE CABINET.

The stories which were floating around the city last Sunday concerning the resignations of Lord Selborne and of the Earl of Cork and Orrey, Master of the Buckhounds, in consequence of a difference of opinion on the proper policy to be pursued in Irish matters, are now denied, and I have the highest authority for stating that there is no foundation whatever for any of these rumors of Cabinet dissension.

LORD ERNE'S TENANTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—If the expedition of the Lough Mask tenants to Lord Erne's house should prove unsuccessful they intend to hold meetings in the northern counties and appeal to the northern tenants. The idea of the expedition was started by the parish priest who is organizing the movement.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE AGITATORS.

Attached to the bill of particulars furnished by the prosecution to the traversers is a schedule of the meetings held by the League, concluding with that held at Limerick on the 3d inst., but it was expressly stated that the Government is not hereby precluded from relying upon subsequent proceedings of the Land Leagues for convicting.

HELD IN READINESS.

BALLINROBE, Nov. 16.—The commander of the troops here has been ordered to be ready to proceed at a moment's notice by forced marches in the direction of Galway, probably on account of the alleged importation of arms into the disturbed districts from America by way of the great English ports.

ABANDONED.

A member of the Land League informed a correspondent that the expedition of Lough Mask tenants to Lord Erne's residence had been abandoned, as the Executive of the Land League refused to sanction it, on the ground that Boycott intends to quit the district. The address of the tenants has been withdrawn.

MORE TROOPS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—Telegrams have been received from Ballinrobe that 400 additional troops will be sent there immediately.

ANOTHER REASON.

The Land League refused to sanction the expedition to Lord Erne's house because of the excited state of the country.

CABINET DIFFERENCES.

The *Standard*, in a leading editorial, says it is understood to-day's Cabinet Council will take an important decision in regard to Ireland. The article hints at a split in the party.

The *Times*, in its leader, also speaks of serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet in regard to Ireland.

PARNELL.

Parnell will go to Paris immediately.

JOHN BRIGHT,

speaking at Birmingham yesterday, strongly condemned the land laws of Ireland, which virtually gave the proprietors the monopoly of the land. Bright attributed the state of affairs in Ireland to the rejection by the House of Lords of the Compensation-for-Disturbance bill. With regard to the future, he said force would effect nothing. The Government would not approve the chimerical projects for transfer of land to tenants. Mr. Bright said he believed the remedy would be a well-considered plan giving tenants security in the possession of the farms and protection against a constant increase of rent. This plan would include provisions by which the landlords willing to sell would be able to deal with tenants willing to buy.

PURCHASE OF RIFLES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Brussels says: There is good reason to believe that 8,000 rifles were shipped recently at several Italian ports for Ireland, and that the rifles were purchased in Switzerland by Irishmen who had come from the United States.

EMIGRATION RELIEF SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 16.—It is stated that the Minister of Agriculture has submitted a scheme to the Imperial Government for the removal of such families in the distressed districts in Ireland as may desire to emigrate to our Northwest. If we are correctly informed the main features of the scheme are for the Home Government to pay their passages out and the Dominion Government to grant them homesteads with such cattle, implements, and seeds as will enable them to make a new start in life and help to develop the territories.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BASUTO WAR.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—I learn on the authority of a member of the Government that the very highest importance is attached to the grave intelligence received to-day from Cape Town, South Africa, in reference to the war against the Basutos. This news is further corroborated by the fact that 4,000,000 cartridges and a large quantity of shell ammunition will shortly leave the arsenals at Woolwich for use in South Africa.

THE REBELLION.

To the Western Associated Press.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16.—The Basuto Chief, Umhlonhlo, has been defeated by the Colonists. The Premier of Cape Colony telegraphs that Brownlee reports that he has sufficient force to suppress the rebellion in Griquoland East. The situation in Basutoland is unchanged, and there is no further extension of the rebellion in any direction.

PATROL.

Fifteen hundred men have gone patrolling through Basutoland.

THE PENDING WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Many letters are received here from foreign as well as American mercantile establishments engaged in the South American trade, anxiously asking whether this Government proposes to attempt any further interference between Chili and her unhappy victims, Peru and Bolivia. There is no present purpose to interfere further. Mediation has been tried and failed. The American Ministers on both sides, acting under instructions from Washington, brought about a meeting between the representatives of the belligerent Powers, and labored hard to effect an understanding in the interest of peace. Chilian greed and Peruvian pride served to defeat the enterprise, and nothing remains to be done except armed intervention, which this country does not desire to undertake. It is thought that the war will ultimately terminate by the withdrawal of Bolivia from the contest, when Chili will be left to deal with Peru at her leisure.

FRANCE.

CONSOLATION.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Archbishop of Paris has written to the members of the dispersed religious orders consoling them in their persecution and enjoining patience and resignation.

BUFFET'S INTERPELLATION

In the Senate to-day the debate on Buffet's interpellation was resumed. Chesnelong, Legitimist, asked whether occult direction did not exist behind the Ministry. He intimated that the Cabinet from dread of Gambetta had retracted what it previously approved. This remark caused an uproar in the house.

Jules Simon attacked the Government and praised the policy of De Freycinet.

Leon Say then read the order of the day, proposed by Simon, that the Senate, being unable to countenance the policy of arbitrariness, which disturbs the public peace, passes to the order of the day.

Duverney moved that the Senate, regretting that the policy of De Freycinet had not been followed, and hoping that it would be pursued in future, passes to the order of the day.

Premier Ferry declined to accept either of these orders of the day, and demanded the adoption of the order of the day pure and simple, and his motion to that effect was carried—143 to 137.

THE PARIS "PUMPERS"

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Col. Paris, commanding the Paris Battalion of Pompiers, has just published an interesting work giving the comparative fire brigade statistics of New York, Chicago, and Paris, and calling for a reform of his service on the American plan.

BEET CROP REPORTS.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Reports on the French beet crop class it among the worst as regards quality. Advices from Germany and part of Austria are better.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: The weather has been mild, but rainy, and altogether a large proportion of the wheat sowing has been accomplished under very favorable circumstances.

Deliveries of English wheat show a very indifferent condition. Good samples of English red sold comparatively readily. Values have been relatively higher in the provinces than in London. At the beginning of the week prices were higher in many of the provincial markets, but the tendency was weaker at the close. Inferior samples were heavy. The same may be said of foreign wheat. Floating cargoes of American improved 9d to 1s Tuesday and Wednesday, and East India 1s, but at the close of week American had lost the advance, and cargo.

TRADE WAS GENERALLY WEAKER.

Quantity of breadstuffs on passage or being shipped to the United Kingdom shows an increase on last week. There were on Friday still fifty wheat-laden vessels overdue. As they arrive off coast trade weakens. American advices also have a weakening tendency. English flour was in small supply and prices were well supported. Prices of foreign flour were also well supported, but the supply was better. Barley was slow, except for the best malting samples of British, which were very scarce. Barley cargoes were steady. Oats firmly held, but quieter at the close. Maize on spot advanced 6d, but was less firm at the close. Maize on passage advanced 3d to 6d early in the week, but the advance was lost Friday. Sales of English wheat during the week were 43,771 quarters, at 43s 5d per quarter, against 39,635 quarters, at 48s 9d, during the corresponding period last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Nov. 6 were 970,930 cwts wheat and 242,319 cwts flour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is believed that the Government is considering whether the present restrictions on the importation of cattle cannot be modified without the amending act of 1878. It is now admitted that the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council was mistaken in the statement repeated by J. A. Mundela, Vice-President of the Council, at the last session of Parliament, that there had been an outbreak of Texan fever among the cattle in England. It is supposed the fever was the kind produced by the confinement of the voyage. There is a considerable desire maintained, especially in Scotland, to obtain store cattle from America, under condition of a reasonable quarantine. The Government is also considering the regulations in regard to sheep, with a view to their amelioration.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The £31,000 of bullion withdrawn yesterday from the Bank of England for the United State will be shipped from Havre to-day, together with an important consignment from Paris.

GERMANY.

THE LIBERALS.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The meeting of Austro-German Constitutionalists here Sunday last was an imposing demonstration. Nothing can shake the fact that the Liberal German party in the Reichrath has quite nine-tenths of the well-to-do educated Germans of Austria behind it in any struggle against Federalist attempts.

RUSSIA.

NIHILISTS HANGED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—Two leading Nihilist organizers were hanged at the fortress at 8 o'clock this morning.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ELECTION.

GENEVA, Nov. 16.—The election of members of the new Great Council has resulted in a victory for the Anti-Catholics and Radicals.

AUSTRIA.

STILL SHAKING.

AGRAM, Nov. 16.—Two violent shocks of earthquake occurred here at midnight, causing a panic. The flight of the inhabitants is renewed.

OBITUARY.

DR. SAMUEL B. MEAD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Ill., Nov. 16.—Dr. Samuel Barnum Mead, the eminent botanist, died at his home in Augusta, Ill., Nov. 11, 1880, aged 81 years. He was a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1820, of which class Drs. T. D. Woolsey and A. C. Twining are now the survivors.

He emigrated from his native place, Greenwich, Conn., to Illinois in 1833, and assisted in laying out the town of Augusta, where he has ever since resided. He had an extensive practice in medicine until 1860, when he retired and devoted the remainder of his life to the study of botany, in which he had at that time acquired a world-wide reputation on account of his discoveries and advancement of that science. He was possessed of one of the finest herbariums in the world.

S. L. TAYLOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—S. L. Taylor, editor of the Elgin *Advocate*, died very suddenly at Leadville, Colo., this morning, and the remains will be sent here for interment. Deceased was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was Secretary of the Elgin Mining and Smelting Company, and belonged to several societies and clubs here. In 1867 he was one of the editors of the *Western Rural*, of Chicago, and has been connected with several journals since with great success, being thought one of the best newspaper managers in the State.

HARRISON G. FITZHUGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—Harrison G. Fitzhugh, local editor of the *Evening Post*, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia, aged 21 years. He had been connected with the various papers of this city during the past three years, and was making a reputation as a bright and promising young journalist. His illness was brief, though he had not been well since returning from Atlanta, Ga., where he went as a member of the Governor's Guards.

W. A. STEPHENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 16.—W. A. Stevens, one of the most prominent and influential men of this city, died at 6 o'clock this evening after a few days' illness. He was engaged in the dry-goods business for over twenty years.

MRS. JOHN BRIDGELAND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—The wife of Col. John Bridgeland, United States Consul at Havre, died at Richmond to-day of consumption.

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo at home is described as follows by M. Albert Wolff:

"The hotel of Victor Hugo is at the bottom of the Avenue d'Eylau, Paris. It is small; the salon is on the ground floor, hung from top to bottom with stuffs of harmonious tone. On Thursday evening that house, whose intimacy is so charming, that artist's nest, is open to the good friends and to some of those on whom the master lets fall a little of his kindness, as a title of glory and of pride. Before the great fireplace, hidden under the hangings like all the rest of the apartment, stands the poet, in a dresscoat; a white *foulard*, tied carelessly, replaces the horrible white cravat which is *de rigeur* in our evening costume. The gallant poet kisses the finger-tips of the ladies as do the heroes of his pieces clad in silk and velvet; the young daughters of his most intimate friends contribute to this salon the grace of their eighteen years, and it is a sweet sight to see that youth blooming forth under the eye of the master, which soars over a life so long and so great that its beginnings already belong to history, while the present has already passed down to posterity. The dining-room, separated from the salon by a small ante-chamber, is also very homely; in the middle is the square table on which the twelve candles of a brass lustre shed a soft light; on the walls some old pictures; a profusion of shifting colors all around. The master places himself at the head of the table, after having kissed the hand of the lady to whom he has offered his arm; he will do the same at the end of the meal after having led her back to the salon. The dinner passes in unpretentious chat; the guests bring to the poet the echoes of the great town, the gossip of the boulevard, the event of the day, the scandal of the morrow. Victor Hugo, like all men of superior intelligence, has the gift of knowing how to listen, and it is that which gives so great a charm to his hospitable house; if the new-comer is not a fool, he feels at once that it would be absurd to seek effects and round off his phrases in this *milieu bon enfant*. After dinner, the poet installs himself in the big arm-chair to the right of the fireplace, and conversation begins more freely between the master of the house and that guest whom he has signed to sit beside him."

The Prayer of Uncle Alby.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An aged negro named Alby, who is a resident of Brooklyn, an Illinois suburb, had frequently in conversation with his friends expressed the hope that he might live long enough to vote for Garfield. The old man was very feeble and likely to die at any time, so that his friends feared he would not be able to realize his desire. Election-day came around bright and balmy, and found old Alby still a tenant of this mundane sphere. Nobody was more elated than the old man, and, assisted by several friends, he tottered to the only polling-place in town. All those who knew the old man, and had been waiting their turn, kindly and promptly made way and gave him precedence. Alby had his ticket ready, and, stepping up to the window, gave his name. The ballot was received by the judges, duly marked, and deposited in the box. Satisfying himself that his vote had been properly registered and disposed of, Alby turned away to go home, but before he had made a half-dozen steps he suddenly staggered, reeled, and fell. The bystanders, supposing that he had accidentally fallen, rushed to his assistance, but the first glance showed them that he was dead. His one hope had been fulfilled, and he passed away peacefully, his fealty to his party strong even in death.

Mike McCool on the Decadence of Chivalry.

Mike McCool, the retired prize-fighter, said that the suppression of pugilism had marked the decadence of chivalry. "Just look at it," he argued; "there ain't no manly courage like there used to be, and there ain't any physical culture worth mentioning. Oh, they shouldn't ha' stopped prize-fighting; indeed they shouldn't!"

Feminine Occupation.

Three American young ladies at an inn in the Village of Limpeler, Switzerland, filled in the column of the register headed "Occupation" with the words, "Looking for a husband."

WASHINGTON.

Col. Garrick Mallory Recommended as Chief Signal Officer.

Gen. Vila, the Colombian Minister, on Isthmus Canal Projects.

Experiences of the United States Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Sea.

Gradual Decline and Fall of the Once Powerful Grange System.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

COL. GARRICK MALLORY RECOMMENDED AS GEN MYER'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 16.—The friends of Col. Garrick Mallory are working to secure his appointment as Chief Signal Officer. Col. Mallory was the first army officer detailed for the signal service, and was largely instrumental in effecting the organization of the weather service upon its present basis. He was connected with the Bureau for six years, and during the long absence of Gen. Myer in Europe he was at its head. He is an accomplished scholar and scientist. A memorial setting forth these facts has been handed to the President. Col. Mallory is in entire accord with the views of the scientists who called upon the President on Saturday. He believes that great improvements may be made in the organization, and that the mass of material gathered by years of meteorological observation, but never yet put to practical use, may be made immensely valuable to the science of meteorology, and through it to commerce and agriculture.

THE CANAL PROJECTS.

WHAT GEN. VILA, THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER, SAYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Gen. Vila, the new Minister from the United States of Colombia, said to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the Government and people of Colombia were intensely interested in the interoceanic canal projects, and were watching matters closely, but beyond this nothing to his knowledge was being done by them. Everything depended upon the success of M. De Lesseps in securing financial support for his enterprise. It was reported that he had already met with abundant success, but this Gen. Vila believed was premature. As to the choice of route, the people of Colombia naturally advocate that chosen by De Lesseps through their territory as the only practicable route, and they feel confident that ultimately capitalists in this country will lend their support to that route. Gen. Vila brings no especial instructions in relation to the canal projects.

NAVAL.

THE LATE REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Secretary Thompson says the newspapers, and not the Navy Department, are responsible for announcing the recent event at Hampton Roads as a naval review. It was not intended to be a review in any sense of the term. The purpose was to bring about an exhibition-drill by the crews of the different training-ships of the navy, in order to note the proficiency of the seamen and the working of the plan adopted a year ago. Other vessels of the navy were present, but the vessels at hand belonging to the North Atlantic Station were ordered there to give éclat and encouragement both to the young and old seamen of the navy.

THE CORWIN'S ARTIC TRIP.

Capt. C. L. Hooper, commanding the United States steamer Corwin, which was sent to the Arctic regions in search of the missing whalers, and also to learn, if possible, the fate of the Jeannette, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report covers over 250 pages of manuscript, and is simply a narrative of the cruise, a description of the country, natives, etc. Capt. Hooper says Wrangel Land is not inhabited, and that if the Jeannette was fortunate enough to reach that land, she was the first vessel that ever did, and should have credit for it.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BRIDGE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The case of the Cincinnati & Covington Bridge Company will come up in the Supreme Court on Thursday. The Hon. Stanley Matthews has charge of the case for the Company. It is thought under the law which changed the plan of the bridge to have the Court say whether the Government is liable for the cost of raising the bridge twenty-five feet above the plan upon which the Company was building it. It is a subject in which railroad men are largely interested.

THE GRANGES.

From statements made by members of the National Grange, it appears that the number of Granges has not greatly increased during the year, but that there have been some accessions to the membership in Illinois. The Order has decreased from a membership of some forty thousand to about eight thousand. Of the number now in regular standing of this eight thousand, probably one-half are women; indeed, the social feature is now one of its most prominent characteristics, and in some localities the maintenance of the Order is in a great measure due to its social features.

THE NORTHERN UTES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Col. A. B. Meacham left Washington this evening for Denver, where he will attend the trial of Agent Berry, and then proceed to the Los Pinos Agency in company with his colleagues of the Ute Commission, under escort of a body of troops, for the purpose of paying the Northern Utes the money due them under the treaty.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman denies that he has any intention of retiring from his position as General of the Army. One reason is that he is not eligible for retirement, having yet two years more to live before he will be 62,—the eligible age. Another reason, and one far more important is, that he thoroughly enjoys his work and would not leave it if he could.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day, each Department being represented by its head. The question of appointing a Chief Signal Officer was discussed, but no decision was reached.

DISHONEST EMPLOYES.

Two Thieving Clerks in the Toils.

Monday evening Detectives Thorpe and Gallagher ran across a young man giving the name of J. M. Walden, who was trying to dispose of a valuable Paisley shawl in some of the pawn-shops along West Madison street. From the actions of the man the officers concluded that he had come by the shawl dishonestly, and when they overhauled him he was unable to tell either the truth or a plausible lie. Finally he confessed that the shawl was stolen, and that he was employed as a salesman in the dry-goods house of J. V. Farwell & Co. He had stolen the shawl in order to raise money to liquidate a debt. Walden is a young man only 25 years of age, and had been with the firm seven years.

Officer Ditters, of the day squad, was yesterday called upon by Mr. O. R. Keith, Wabash avenue and Monroe streets, to arrest George Howard, an employé in the store, who had been caught in the act of stealing some silk ribbons. It was suspected that Howard had been systematically robbing his employers, and Mr. Keith, his foreman, Mr. Adam, and the officer went to Howard's room at the Hotel Brunswick, and there found several rolls of fine silk ribbon, a quantity of white kid gloves, and a remnant of black silk. It was ascertained that Howard had another room at Burke's European Hotel, where he was living with a woman of the town named Lulu Howard. Her room was also searched, and in a trunk were found two fine silk dresses, supposed to have been made up from goods stolen from the store, four or five rolls of silk ribbon, and two other pieces of silk were found at Madame Angline's dressmaking establishment at No. 235 State street, where they had been left by Lulu Howard and her companion, Julia Smith. Howard, upon finding that his peculations were discovered, closed his mouth and would have nothing to say, and for this reason it is supposed that he has stolen a considerable quantity, and led a fast life on the proceeds. He was locked up at Central Station, and the two women were taken to the Armory.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.

"Hazel Kirke," the play that opened the New York Madison Square Theatre over a year ago, and the play that is now running prosperously there at the present time, was seen Monday night for the first time in this city at McVicker's Theatre. Its presentation was not witnessed by a crowded house, as had been anticipated, there being a few vacant chairs on the lower floor and a good many up-stairs, but we may predict that before the week is many days older there will be few empty seats at any performance. "Hazel Kirke" was emphatically indorsed. The piece deserves its success, and when we saw it last night we could easily understand the reason why it has achieved a run of 300 nights.

It was written by Mr. Steele Mackaye, was originally called "An Iron Will," and, we believe, the author found his inspiration in a piece called "The Green Lanes of England." But where Mr. Mackaye found his inspiration matters little. If by the revamping of old material such plays a "Hazel Kirke" can be turned out, it would be well for some of our young authors who dabble in stage work to follow his example instead of relying upon the poverty of their own invention. "Hazel Kirke" is a drama domestic in its character with a romantic interest running through it. Its material has been used time and time again by novelists and by dramatists. That material has been rather ingeniously put together, and the story—while none of its situations will strongly arouse the feelings of an audience—is told in a manner that touches the heart and compels interest. Improbability may be and has been charged when the story has been analyzed; but scores of our most successful modern plays are quite as open to this charge as is "Hazel Kirke." We are quite willing to accept the improbabilities of the play when we find coupled with them so much that is sweet, and pleasant, and ennobling in tendency. The action is brisk enough; the sentiment, true and healthy, is well relieved by a vein of quiet comedy in excellent keeping with the serious side of the play, never too boisterous and never too obtrusive; the characterization is good, two or three of the figures—particularly *Dunstan Kirke, Hazel Kirke*, and *Pittacus Green*—being well and strongly drawn; the situations naturally grow out of the story, and the dialog is not weighted with tedious speeches, but is direct and clear. The scene is laid in Lancashire, England, and the date of the play is the present time. The central figure is a self-willed, hard-headed old miller, *Dunstan Kirke* (Mr. C. W. Couldock), who from a sense of gratitude has exacted from his daughter *Hazel* (Miss Effie Ellsler) a promise that she will marry a certain Squire, some thirty years the girl's senior. A young *Lord Travers* is, near *Dunstan's* mill, rescued from drowning, and is nursed into health by the miller's daughter at the miller's house. During his convalescence *Lord Travers* and *Hazel* fall in love, and the condition of affairs being revealed to the father, he drives his daughter from his door. Then is illustrated again the absurdity of the Scotch marriage law. *Lord Travers* and *Hazel* are united in marriage, as they suppose, according to the code of that country, and after living for a year in retirement, *Lord Travers* suddenly discovers that the marriage took place on the English side of the border, and that it is no marriage at all. At this juncture the mother of *Lord Travers* hearing that the marriage amounted to nothing, and desiring her son to make a more aristocratic alliance, meets *Hazel*, acquaints her with the facts of the Scotch union, convinces the girl of her son's duplicity, and *Hazel*, her head bowed with shame and with a sorrow-laden heart, wanders to her father's home. The readiness with which this girl, who has loved so deeply, and who has had ample evidence of the depth of her husband's love for her, accepts from the mouth of a woman she never had seen and from a servant the proof of *Lord Travers'* deception, is a weak spot in the play. *Hazel* finds her father, who has become blind, and a strong and finely written scene occurs. *Dunstan* is as relentless as ever. Again he drives his daughter from his door, and she, in the hope of ending her sorrow, seeks to drown herself. She is rescued by her husband,—or lover,—however, and the play ends happily. There is a counterplot dealing with the love of *Pittacus Green* and *Dolly Dutton* (Miss Georgia Cayvan).

Everything has been done by the management of the theatre that could possibly be done in the way of appropriate scenery, and there is a care shown in every detail that might well be emulated by our other local managers. The members of Mr. Mackaye's company show thorough drilling, and give a performance even and harmonious. Every part was well played, and the efforts of Mr. Couldock and Miss Effie Ellsler were awarded the most enthusiastic applause. They were recalled again and again, and at the end of the third act, where Mr. Couldock gave a magnificent interpretative of *Dunstan's* utter prostration, physical and mental, when he believes that he has killed his daughter, the applause was mingled with cheers and "bravos." Couldock's picture from first to last was one of those bits of character and emotional acting, the like of which for truth, for fidelity to nature, for an entire absence of that usual strain after effect, we seldom see. Miss Effie Ellsler approached her work in an earnest spirit, and played her part with tact and judgment. Her scenes in the first act were singularly graceful and pleasing; she gave an exquisite picture of pure and tender affection in the earlier scenes of the second act, but her interview with *Lady Travers* was rendered to a certain extent ineffective by her too apparent conscious acting. This scene was a little too studied. During the third act, when face to face with her blind father, she played with much feeling, and, as indeed throughout the performance, she had the sympathy of the house. Mr. Gustavus Levick looks the stage gentleman. In all the scenes requiring earnestness, and dignity, and tenderness he was good; in fact, his presentation would be faultless were he to modify his extravagant acting in the scene with *Barney* in the second act. Mr. Henry Aveling capitally rendered the part of the saintly *Rodney*; Mr. W. J. Ferguson's comedy in *Pittacus Green* was neatly delivered, and the part was cleverly portrayed. He was well assisted by Miss Georgia Cayvan, an actress of intelligence and personal attractiveness. The other parts were in excellent hands, and called in the services of Mr. Edward Coleman, Mr. E. H. Say, Mrs. Cecilia Rush, Miss Annie Ellsler, and Mrs. Carrie Jamieson.

HOOLEY'S.

"The Tile Club," an organization whose merits have been pretty well advertised, appeared at this house Monday evening before a large audience, and succeeded in pleasing the same very much indeed. The performance is simply a variety show, and differs from others of its kind not enough to warrant any special mention. A trip of the Club down the Erie Canal is made the vehicle for the introduction of considerable singing and dancing and banjo-playing, the last-named feature meeting with great favor on the part of the audience, a large majority of whom had apparently never attended a real variety show. That the troupe contains an alarming amount of talent cannot truthfully be said, but all strive so hard to please, and the singing is so good and covers such a wide range, that it is easy to overlook minor deficiencies. Of the ladies, Miss Granville is the only one who displays any decided ability or versatility, but her rollicking way and knack of doing something all the time she is on the stage does much to distract the attention of the audience from the Misses Couron, whose lack of experience is but too evident. Their singing, however, was one of the most pleasing features of the entertainment, and received a merited encore. By virtue of having an interest in the show Mr. Marble is enabled to indulge in the luxury of having his name "starred" on the program,—a use of large type not at all justified by anything he does. As the negro servant William Carroll was acceptable, while his banjo playing and accompanying fusillade of anecdotes was productive of uproarious applause and consequent reappearances. Miss Lizzie Harold was apparently out of her element, while the other members of the company were even more so. Much of the music incidental to the piece was composed by Braham, and consequently of the taking kind. Although perhaps not entitled to the extravagant praise bestowed by the press of other cities, "The Tile Club" and its adventures furnishes amusement of a healthy and unobjectionable sort, and is worthy of patronage.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"Van the Virginian" is one of Bartley Campbell's earliest efforts, and the fact that it has survived until the present day demonstrates that in it there are certain elements of popularity, the glaring improbability, loose dramatic construction, thin sentiment, and sketchy characterization notwithstanding. The play has been so often seen in our theatres that a detailed analysis is uncalled for. We may record the fact that fairly large audiences have gathered since the opening night, and have sympathized with the suffering *Kate Calvert* in her misfortunes, and have felt a keen interest in the manly *Van* as portrayed by Mr. Frank Mayo, although the character in his hands is little but *Davy Crockett* in another dress. Miss Affie Weaver does some clever work as *Kate*, but her scene with her husband where she tries to escape from the room to see her child, was overstrained. Miss Lizzie McCall, who played the part of *Louise Manning*, did not turn up on Monday night, and upon very short notice a Miss Louise Fuller, a young actress of slender stage experience, undertook to play the rôle, and acquitted herself admirably. She has intelligence, a good appearance, and a pleasant voice on her side, and these qualifications with application will make of her a useful actress. Miss Emily Delmar does well as *Jemima*, and Mr. Samuel Reed is moderately good as *Gingle*. Mr. H. A. Weaver makes *Richard* unnecessarily repulsive. The other parts are poorly rendered. To-morrow and on Friday and Saturday evenings Mr. Mayo will appear as *Davy Crockett*. On Sunday night he will personate the *Badger* in "The Streets of New York."

OPERA AT BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The opera of "Mefistofele" had its first representation in America to-night by the Strakosch & Hess International Opera company. It has been performed with very great success in London, but when it was originally produced in Milan very unsuccessfully the author was dubbed "the Italian Wagner." The verdict of the Milanese is generally repeated here to-night. There are many characteristics in the music which recall Wagner, the principal of which are the very scientific and elaborate use of the orchestra, and the frequent recurrence of characteristic themes, but the opera differs from Wagner in many respects, and principally in an abundance of melody, a good deal of which is formulated in the regular airs, although they are not shaped in the fully-symmetrical forms of the older school of opera. The work is brilliant, scholarly, and clever, and so impressed the large and critical audience present. It is not a great work, as the *Daily Advertiser* reviews it. It has brilliant points, rather than consistent excellence. The most imposing and elevated part is the prolog in Heaven, where the voice of the Almighty is represented by a mystical male chorus, the only person seen on the stage being *Mefistofele*, who stands by a globe representing the world, and is surrounded by clouds, from behind which comes the voice of God. The heavenly phalanx, a chorus of cherubim by boys, and a chorus of penitents,—these are worked together in one magnificent finale, descriptive of praise. The performance was quite meritorious. Marie Roze as *Margherita* and *Helen of Troy* was entirely satisfactory, and Mr. Conly's *Mefistofele* was very creditable and spirited. The chorus did as well as could be expected on a first night, but it could not keep pace with the splendid orchestral effects.

The opera will undoubtedly gain in favor with repetition.

CORBYN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 16.—The Corbyn "California Through Death Valley" combination exhibited at the Opera-House last night. The audience was very small, and the receipts smaller. This has been the case for several nights, and the manager, unwilling to longer employ persons whom he could not pay, this morning disbanded his troupe. He gathered up memoranda of unpaid bills, which he says he will square up at any early day, and will go to Chicago, where he expects to reorganize.

THE PASSION-PLAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Baptist Pastors' Conference of this city to-day unanimously and without debate adopted the following:

In view of the projected Passion-Play by one of the theatres of this city,

Resolved, That, as a Conference, we protest against the sacrilegious use of the most sacred thing of our religion.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—An immense audience greeted the reappearance to-night of John McCullough as *Virginius* at Haverly's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The occasion was his 43d birthday. It is the tragedian's last appearance in New York prior to his coming engagement in England.

"100 WIVES."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The great sensational Mormon drama, "100 Wives," was performed for the first time here to-night, and was enthusiastically received by the largest audience of the season, Gen. Sherman and many other dignitaries being present.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Sparks" is the next feature at Hooley's.

W. E. Sheridan has made a hit in San Francisco as *Louis XI*.

"Our Candidate" is running at the Olympic to a tolerably large constituency.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" has started on the second week of its run at Haverly's.

McVicker is making extensive preparations for the forthcoming production of "One Hundred Wives."

Mr. Mortimer, the prestidigitateur, gave his first entertainment at Hershey Hall last night to a large audience. The program was a varied and in some features an original one.

The funeral of the late George F. Ketchum, a leading comedian of John A. Stevens' dramatic company, was held from the parlors of the Brunswick Hotel, Detroit, Sunday afternoon.

Matt Canning went out with "The Banker's Son" company recently organized. Matt, after being out a few days, concluded there was no money in the snap as it stood, and returned to town with the troupe on Monday for "reorganization."

This shower-bath of jokes comes from the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*: Barrett in mind, Bernhardt can't Palmer self off on us, and it will make her Maddern blazes if she Anderson ain't tacked to. But, anyhow, she'll make a Lotta money, and it will be an Abbey man that manages her. Keene man Abbey.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—An inventory of the estate of the late Mary Shields shows her property to be valued at $934,900, nearly all in personal effects. $875,000 will go by will to Pennsylvania charitable societies.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—A mandamus is made returnable on Monday to compel the city to levy a tax of $250,000 to pay interest on the city consolidated bonds. The courts will decide who is entitled to the possession of the City-Hall.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—The National Convention of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers opened to-day.

Boston Sewerage.

Boston is to have a new sewerage system. Low intercepting sewers are to made along the margins of the city, to receive the flow from those already existing, and to empty into one great main sewer, which leads through a pumping station on the coast to Moon Island, in the harbor. The accumulation is at this point to be let out into the ocean at the beginning of ebb tide.

Try the Shakers' Sarsaparilla.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Chicago, Oct. 11, 1880.—Three years ago my Hair was coming out very fast, and I was nearly bald. I was also troubled with dandruff. I began using Burnett's Cocoaine, and my hair immediately stopped coming out, and has constantly been getting thicker. My head is now entirely free from dandruff. My wife has used the Cocoaine with equally as gratifying results.

P. T. PLATT, with F. MacVeagh & Co.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

MILLINERY.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

MILLINERY!

Great Reduction IN HATS & FEATHERS!

A large stock of Walking Hats, Silk Trimmed, for 75c; reduced from $1.50 each.

New Shapes in Fur-Felt Hats at $1 each; former price $1.75.

Children's Felt Sailor Hats at 60c each.

Misses' Turbans, Satin Trimmed, elegant quality, at $1.25; sold for $2.25 each.

1,000 Fancy Feathers, in all the New Colors, at 25c each; cheap at 75c.

A large lot of French-made Tips, in Black, at 35, 40, and 50c; usual price 60, 75c, and $1 each.

The handsomest and largest stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in this city, at one-third less than South Side prices.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

PEARLINE.

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

The BEST COMPOUND EVER INVENTED FOR WASHING CLOTHING,

and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands

Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

CLOTHING.

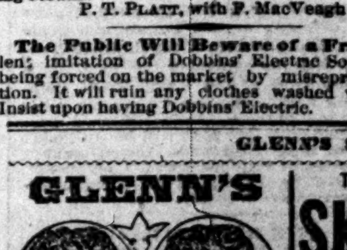
TO REDUCE STOCK on account of dissolution in partnership, we will sell our Clothing at a REDUCTION of 20 PER CENT on MARKED PRICES.

POOLE & DEVOE,

State & Monroe-sts.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S



SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake. A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 75 c. Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 25 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAILROADS.

Agreement to Restore the East-Bound Rates.

Annual Inspection Tour of the Officers of the Pennsylvania Company.

The War Between the Western Roads Shows No Signs of Ending.

Gath Gives an Idea of Jay Gould's Pecuniary Strength.

A Contract Signed by the Baltimore & Ohio Which Will Carry It to New York.

Effect of the Southwestern Passenger-War on the Eastern Business.

EAST-BOUND RATES RESTORED.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the roads leading east from this city held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of taking some action regarding the disturbed condition of east-bound passenger rates. There were present J. N. McCullough, Vice-President, and F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Company; H. B. Ledyard, General Manager, and H. C. Wentworth, General Passenger Agent, Michigan Central; John Newell, and W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; C. B. Peck, General Manager Chicago & Grand Trunk. Mr. Deveraux and Mr. Shattuck, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, were also invited to be present as the representatives of the Erie & Chicago line, but were unable to attend. Mr. F. R. Myers, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, however, had been instructed by Mr. Deveraux to act for the Erie & Chicago Line. The meeting lasted until after 10 o'clock p. m., and after adjournment it was announced that it had been agreed to stop the cutting of east-bound rates, and on and after this morning accept nothing less than the regular schedule rates, on the basis of $20 from Chicago to New York. For some six months or more the roads leading east have been cutting rates, and for more than a month past tickets could be purchased at all the regular ticket-offices of Eastern roads to Eastern seaboard points at a reduction of $5 from regular rates. All efforts thus far made to stop the trouble have failed on account of misunderstandings between the various lines. The Erie & Chicago Line and the Grand Trunk claimed the privilege of paying $2 commission. Some of the roads would not allow this concession, and contended that these roads must charge full rates, and unless that was done they would cut rates or take other steps to protect their business. Matters gradually grew worse and worse, and, as the Western war threatened the disruption of east-bound rates still further, it was decided to embrace the opportunity of Mr. McCullough's presence in the city to call this meeting and take steps for a restoration of rates and measures to prevent the Western lines from forcing the Eastern ones into the war now being waged between some of the Western lines.

At the meeting last night these matters were fully discussed, and all were of the opinion that decisive steps were necessary to be taken at once to prevent a general disruption of east-bound rates. The representatives of the Lake Shore claimed that they did not cut rates until they were fully satisfied that they were being cut by the Erie & Chicago Line and the Grand Trunk. The representatives of the Michigan Central said that they would pledge themselves to hold the Grand Trunk to the agreement, provided the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne people would do the same regarding the Erie & Chicago Line, and if the New York roads would agree to maintain west-bound rates. They had always striven hard to have the regular rates maintained, but were unable to hold competing lines to their agreements. The Fort Wayne people claimed to be powerless to control the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and the Erie Roads, which are part of the Erie & Chicago Line, to the agreement, as these roads claim the privilege of paying commissions.

It was argued that, as Mr. Myers, of the Fort Wayne, had been authorized to act for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, he could take any action he chose, and, if that road would not abide by his action, the Fort Wayne, forming a part of the Erie & Chicago line, could force the other roads in that line to maintain the rates established by that meeting. The Fort Wayne people finally agreed to hold the Erie & Chicago line to the agreement, and the Michigan Central people agreed to hold the Grand Trunk to the regular rates on all business over their road. Mr. C. B. Peck, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, said as far as his line was concerned he would see that the regular tariff rates were maintained. It was thereupon agreed by all those present to stop the cutting of rates, and on and after this morning charge the full tariff rates over all the lines provided that those east from St. Louis agree to do the same. They also agreed not to participate in the cut rates made by their Western connections, but charge in every instance their full proportion of the regular rates.

ANNUAL INSPECTION TOUR.

The officers and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Company, who are on their annual tour of inspection, arrived here yesterday afternoon in a special train from Fort Wayne. The party is composed of the following gentlemen: George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Company; Edward Smith, Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad; the Hon. W. S. Stokely, Mayor of Philadelphia; A. L. Foy, P. B. Cummins, S. M. Felton, W. L. Elkins, A. L. Dennis, N. C. Shortridge, and J. B. Wetherill, Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad; E. F. Townsend, President Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa.; Wister Morris, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; H. H. Houston, Director Pennsylvania Railroad; John P. Green, Assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Company; J. M. Harding, Secretary to the President of the Pennsylvania Company; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President; William Thorr, Second Vice-President; T. G. Messler, Third Vice-President; J. W. Laying, General Manager; F. Slataper, Chief Engineer, and William Sutherland, Secretary to the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company.

The party after taking dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel took a ride to the new West-Side Union Depot and subjected it to a thorough examination. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the structure and the progress thus far made. They then went back to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they were called upon by a number of prominent railroad men and other people. They will leave for St. Louis at 8 o'clock this morning.

The following is the schedule of the present examination trip of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company: Thursday, Nov. 11, Philadelphia to Altoona, starting at 8:30 a. m., 238 miles; Friday, Nov. 12, Altoona to Pittsburg, starting at 9 a. m., 117; Saturday, Nov. 13, Pittsburg to Cleveland, starting at 1 p. m., 150; Sunday, Nov. 14, Cleveland; Monday, Nov. 15, Cleveland to Fort Wayne, starting at 8 a. m., 248; Tuesday, Nov. 16, Fort Wayne to Chicago, starting at 8 a. m., 148; Wednesday, Nov. 17, Chicago (via Bradford Junction) to Richmond, starting at 8:30 a. m. sharp, 268; Thursday, Nov. 18, Richmond (via Terre Haute & Vandalia) to St. Louis, starting at 7:30 a. m., 308; Friday, Nov. 19, St. Louis (via Alton & Terre Haute) to Indianapolis, 236; Saturday, Nov. 20, Indianapolis (via Richmond & Columbus) to Cincinnati, 308; Sunday, Nov. 21, Cincinati; Monday, Nov. 22, Cincinnati to Columbus, starting at 1 p. m., 120; Tuesday, Nov. 23, Columbus to Pittsburg, starting at 7:30 a. m., 193; Wednesday, Nov. 24, Pittsburg (via Driftwood) to Williamsport, 254; Thursday, Nov. 25, Williamsport to Philadelphia, 198; total, 2,832. The party sleep on the cars, except at Altoona, Cleveland, Chicago, and Cincinati.

THE PASSENGER WAR.

There is no change in the situation in the Western passenger war, and the rates to St. Louis, Kansas City, and other Western points remain the same as heretofore reported. There are no indications of an early change in the situation, and the likelihood is that the present condition of affairs will continue for some time longer, especially since the Eastern lines have decided to restore their rates, and will refuse to participate in the cut rates of the Western lines. The action of the Eastern roads strikes the Wabash and Missouri Pacific the hardest, as they will now be unable to meet the low rates by the Alton from Kansas City and St. Louis to all Eastern points. The Alton is able to use the Lake Erie & Western via Bloomington the same as heretofore, but the Missouri Pacific can no longer use the Vandalia and Ohio & Mississippi, which roads, it is understood, have heretofore participated in the cut, unless one or the other of these lines should refuse to abide by the agreement made at the Grand Pacific last evening.

President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central, according to a New York dispatch, has failed to shake the Wabash managers from their position. Mr. Ackerman, it is understood, suggested to them at New York that the Alton be allowed 50 per cent of the St. Louis business, and that the Wabash and Illinois Central accept one-fourth each. The Wabash managers, however, declared that they would accept nothing less than one-third of the St. Louis business, and that only until they had secured their full terminal facilities here, when they would ask for even more.

There were rumors afloat yesterday that a meeting of Presidents had been called to settle these troubles, but President Blackstone says he knows nothing of such a call, and does not believe that there is any truth in the rumors, as he would have to know something about it.

NEW YORK NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Such of the railroad men as could be seen to-day about the offices of the Wabash, the Chicago & Alton, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Companies were of the opinion that the through passenger rates would be maintained, and that the freight-pooling arrangement agreed upon at the meeting here a month ago would be maintained until the Wabash stations were completed, when, as has been intended from the beginning, a second conference would be held. The fact that the Illinois Central Railroad still maintains the cutting rates was not regarded as in any way important by the lines which have been parties to the coalition. There seemed, however, to be a feeling of uneasiness regarding passenger rates, growing out of the fact that so large a number of unlimited tickets are out over some of the lines that the Chicago and St. Louis scalpers are having it all their own way, and, while they are making large profits at the Companies' expense, the travel is drifting towards the roads which sold unlimited tickets. The ticket speculators in New York say that the cutthroat competition of a month ago from Chicago westward has benefited them little, and that only a few tickets are sold at less than usual rates. There are a few cheap tickets over the trunk lines, as there always are, but most of them are within $1 or $2 of the regular rates, and where passengers go beyond Chicago orders are given them on the scalpers there for the cheaper tickets west of that point.

A contract for a mutual running arrangement between the Baltimore & Ohio, the Reading, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey has been agreed upon and signed by the executive officers of the roads. By the terms of the agreement the Baltimore & Ohio will use the roadway of the Reading Company to and through the City of Philadelphia to a point where it will connect with the Bound Crook Road of the Central of New Jersey to Jersey City. The Reading Company will receive compensation for two-thirds of the truckage, and the Central of New Jersey for one-third. The latter will also receive extra compensation for the use of its terminal facilities in Jersey City. The passenger arrangement will begin Dec. 1, and the freight traffic a little later on. All three of the roads will, it is said, be greatly benefited by this mutual tariff contract. The route to Chicago will be shorter than by some of the other trunk lines.

GATH ON GOULD.

"Gath's" Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Jay Gould told E. A. Buck, formerly of Cincinnati, that within two years he would have the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad into the City of Mexico.

Mr. Nathaniel Paige, a Washington lawyer, says that Gould is very closely studied now in England by financiers who know what his movements are. The Hollanders are also impressed with Gould, on account of his large ready money resources. He wanted to get hold of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and they agreed on the terms, and then said: "Now, Mr. Gould, what time do you propose to make these payments, and what securities have you to give us?" "I shan't give you any securities at all," said Gould, "and I don't want any time. I will give you my check on Morton, Rose & Co." And he did, for $1,500,000.

As an instance of Gould's excess of capital it is said that the Clearing-House report a few days ago showed the Fourth National Bank to have a balance of over $4,000,000, and on inquiry it was found that this was Gould's money. A number of German bankers had heard a rumor that Gould meant to borrow large sums of money, and pinch the street about the time they had some important financial movement to make. So they went to Gould with collateral and borrowed $6,000,000 cash from him; but, as he did not pinch the street, in a little while they went back with the money and demanded their collateral, whereupon Gould, having no place to put the money, paid the larger part of it over to the Fourth National Bank. This fits in with what one of Gould's associates told me a week ago,—that Mr. Gould would put $5,000,000 into the South if he felt that public opinion and the administration of the laws could be just to strangers there.

WISCONSIN ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 16.—Railroad Commissioner Turner to-day received information of the completion of the Wisconsin Central branch from Abbotsford to Chippewa Falls. It will be officially inspected next Monday, the 22d. The Hon. Philetus Sawyer was here to-day, and informed the Railroad Commissioner that forty miles of the North Wisconsin Road, from Clayton to within four miles of Long Lake, would be completed to-day. The inspection of the forty miles will take place on the 14th of December, by Gov. Smith and Commissioner Turner.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company filed their time-card with the Railroad Commissioner to-day through to Fort Pierre, on the Missouri River. Their line was completed to that point last week, and passenger trains commenced at once to run to the Fort.

The Northern Pacific Railroad and connecting lines filed a map of their road with Commissioner Turner to-day from the North Pacific Junction, in Minnesota, through Wisconsin and Michigan to Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinaw. The map shows the course of the road through Wisconsin, with a branch to Superior and Duluth, and a projected branch to Ashland. The route crosses the Wisconsin Central at Marengo, on the Montreal River, at the mouth of Gogogoshugun River, where it connects with the Ontonagon Road, which bears north of Lake Michigamme to Marquette, Mich., where this road connects with the Mackinaw & Detroit Road, which runs to Mackinaw, with a branch to Sault Ste. Marie. The construction of these two roads are an assured fact at no distant day.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—Articles of consolidation were to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Morris & Eastern Railway Company and the Joliet & Valparaiso Railroad Company. The new corporation takes the title of the last-named Company, and increases its capital stock to $2,500,000.

The St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad was to-day sold under decree of the United States Court by J. A. Jones, Master in Chancery of this district, and W. Fishback, Master in Chancery of the Indiana District. The only bidders were Henry W. Smithers and Charles W. Opdyke, of New York, and William F. Whitehouse, of Chicago, the Purchasing Committee representing the bondholders, to whom the road, with all its property and franchises, was sold for $3,200,000. A payment of $150,000 was made into court in cash. By this sale the St. Louis & Southeastern passes into the possession of the Louisville & Nashville, that Company holding a controlling interest in the bonded indebtedness.

An order was to-day entered in the United States Circuit Court authorizing H. W. Smithers, Receiver of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, to purchase eight additional locomotives, 250 coal cars, four stock cars, eight caboose cars, and twenty-five flat cars for the use of that road.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas decision from Washington develops Jay Gould's scheme for consolidating the Far-Western roads, and making Grant President of the new combination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—A decision has been rendered by Justice Miller, in his capacity as Circuit Court Judge for the District of Kansas, in the case of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, argued before him some time since. The Directors of the Railroad Company asked that the control of the road, which went into the hands of the Union Trust Company of New York as Receivers about six years ago, be restored to them. Justice Miller decides that the Railroad Company will be entitled to possession of their road upon the payment of past-due interest coupons upon their bonds. This the Directors of the Railroad Company offered in their cross bill to pay.

THE BEE LINE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 16.—The Lake Erie & Western Road was to-day notified by the Bee Line that they would not sell tickets via the former road, and would not accept tickets of their issue. The Lake Erie & Western retaliated by notifying the lines east of the Bee Line that they would require business from the East to be ticketed via Fremont and other junction points in Ohio, and that they would not accept tickets via Muncie and the Bee Line. The Lake Erie & Western and their Western connections will continue to sell tickets via Muncie to local points on the Bee Line only, as all points East can be reached via junction points on the Lake Erie & Western in Ohio, giving that road a larger haul. Local tickets to points on the Bee Line will be furnished passengers arriving at Muncie with through tickets.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—The annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner for the year ending June 30 shows a total income of $16,155,122; operating expenses, $6,749,723; excess of income, $9,405,399; dividends on preferred stock, 7 per cent, $1,506,568; common stock, 6 per cent, $38,957; [illegible]

PENINSULAR CAR COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 16.—[illegible]

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—[illegible]

DENVER SCHEME.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—[illegible]

ITEMS.

[illegible]

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Address by J. Young Scammon on "The American Religion."

[illegible]

DESTITUTION.

[illegible]

A FATAL PLUNGE.

[illegible]

BIT OFF TOO MUCH.

DEADWOOD, Nov. 16.—[illegible]

THE CITY ORDINANCES.

Their Codification by Egbert Jamieson and Francis Adams.

The Mayor Held Wholly Responsible for the City Government.

All Telegraph Poles to Be Removed Within Two Years from May.

[illegible]

The Bernhardt from a Social Point of View.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

[illegible] Prince of Wales should be followed by all his faithful friends on both sides of the water,—it is expected, will entertain Miss Bernhardt at one of her Sunday receptions. It is not likely that the precedent will be very extensively followed.

LEONA DARE.

The Return of an Old Chicago Favorit.

The visitors of the old Adelphi, and also of Haverly's while Grover was still managing it, will doubtless recollect the name at least of Leona Dare, one of the boldest and best female trapeze-performers that the country has ever seen. Not long after her last appearance here she went to Europe, where she was as successful in her performances as here, until she met with an accident from a fall, so serious in its nature that it was at one time reported that she was dead. While in this country she was married to a man by the name of Thomas J. Hall, who performed with her, and whom she was in the habit of holding up by her teeth while she was swinging from the cross-bars. Since the accident which was so near being fatal to her nothing had been heard of her until recently, when she made her appearance in this city.

There came here in July, and have been staying here off and on ever since, stopping generally at the Pacific, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Theodore Grunebaum, of Vienna. Mr. Grunebaum belongs to a good Austrian family, and, coming with plenty of money and good credentials, was not long in getting acquainted in the city. After stopping at the hotel for some little time after their first arrival, they went up to Geneva Lake and were there about a month. It is very much easier to become acquainted in the freer life of a watering-place than in a city, and therefore both Mr. Grunebaum and his wife, who is a very fine-looking woman, made a large number of acquaintances, some of them from among the prominent society people of Chicago. Mrs. Grunebaum spoke English fluently,—better than her husband, who, however, spoke it fairly well,—and excited some considerable surprise among the ladies who were introduced to her on account of this proficiency in English shown by a foreigner. They were so far inducted into fashionable life in this city as to be at the weddings of prominent people, and to receive and be received by persons of unquestioned social standing. Lately, however, there has come a doubt into the minds of some of these society people whether they acted wisely in being on friendly terms with the handsome German lady. The report crept into circulation that she was

NONE OTHER THAN LEONA DARE,

the famous trapeze-performer. There is no reason, of course, why a person who has performed on the trapeze should not, if well married and well mannered, go into any society which her husband's social position would ordinarily entitle her to enter. Nevertheless, when this report became current that Mrs. Grunebaum was Leona Dare, and when it was confirmed by the fact that one young lady who called upon her at the hotel and was shown by Mrs. Grunebaum some photographs of a handsome lady in the costume of the trapeze, and was informed that they were her pictures, taken in a previous state of existence, the young lady was very much shocked, and those to whom she imparted her information were equally horrified.

There is no question as to the identity of Mrs. Grunebaum and Leona Dare. While a performer, first in a circus and afterwards in theatres like the Adelphi and Haverly's, she was known by sight, of course, by hundreds of people who are now connected with Chicago theatres. She knew them, and they, after a time, knew her. She had changed somewhat, having grown stouter and wearing her hair in a different fashion, but, after she had told them who she was, they had no difficulty in recollecting her.

THE HISTORY OF HER MARRIAGE

with Mr. Grunebaum, as ascertained yesterday, is as follows:

He had been attached to her before the accident which came near killing her. When that happened, he went to her, staid with her, and after her recovery urged her to marry him. The injuries received were such as to prevent her from performing, for some time at least, and she went with him to England, and was there married to him last June. It was a runaway match, his parents being opposed to the alliance, especially as he was quite young. From England they came to this country, and soon after arriving here she went down to Coles County, where she was born and reared. Her stepfather, Jesse Adams, is still living at Mattoon. It was there that J. E. Warner first ran across her and brought her out in the circus. Soon after getting to her old home and informing them of her marriage to Mr. Grunebaum, they asked her what had become of her previous husband, Hall, and she stated that she supposed he was dead, as she had not heard from him since he deserted her in 1876. They asked her if she had ever gotten a divorce from him, to which she replied in the negative. Then they informed her that Hall was still alive, and that it was necessary to have a divorce from the first husband before she could be legally married to the second. Upon hearing this unexpected and unpleasant intelligence, she at once made application at Charleston, in Coles County, for a divorce. The papers were filed on the 22d of September of this year, the plaintiff claiming that she had been a resident of Coles County for the past year. She alleged that she was married in 1871, in New York City, to Thomas J. Hall, who deserted her in March, 1876. In her testimony, on which the decree was granted, she stated that she had been a trapeze-performer. The defendant is not a citizen of Coles County, and his present whereabouts are unknown. On the 15th of this month—Monday—the divorce was granted on the ground of desertion, and Miss Dare was at liberty to legally marry Mr. Grunebaum. The decree reached here last night, and they will be remarried to-day. There was no intention on the part of any one to violate the law, and this annoying occurrence is simply due to the belief of Leona Dare that her husband was dead, and to the innocence of Mr. Grunebaum, who is quite young, and did not verify so important a fact.

It was Mr. Grunebaum's intention when he left Europe to have made a trip around the world, but since leaving home he has received telegrams from his father forgiving him for his runaway match, and urging him to return, so that it is probable that he will not carry out his original intention, but go back to Germany before many months.

THE LATE A. E. BISHOP, ESQ.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago, held last evening, the following testimonial of respect was adopted and ordered to be furnished to the daily press:

In view of the death of A. E. Bishop, Esq., a member of our Board, it is fitting that we should enter on our records some expression of our sorrow for the loss of a warm personal friend and a faithful laborer in our common work. Mr. Bishop has been connected with the Dispensary since its first organization, and at his death was President of its Board of Directors. For the relief of those weighed down by poverty and sickness he always contributed cheerfully and liberally, both of time and money. But the benevolence of his heart was not limited to this class. He was solicitous for the spiritual, moral, and intellectual welfare of all—especially the young. There was no good work that did not have his sympathy or active support. By the unremitting and consistent labor of his life, he established and has left to us as a model a character preëminent for amiability, temperance, honesty, justice, faithfulness to duty, and a tolerant liberality towards all. We miss such persons when they are called from the earth, but he has left us the sweet memory of his virtues and his examples by which we may profitably regulate our own lives.

FOUND DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Henry Morrell, a wealthy Californian, 70 years old, was found dead in bed in the St. Cloud Hotel this morning. Papers found among his effects show that he has a brother living in Chicago, and another in Saginaw, Mich. A list of registered bonds footing up considerable over $100,000 and other valuables were found.

MISSING STEAMER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer Assyrian Monarch, from London, which was due last Thursday, has not yet been heard from, and now grave fears are entertained for her safety.

Polygamy as an Investment.

Salt Lake Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

We halted at a way-station for dinner. A white-haired but not very sanctimonious saint occupied the chair next to me. "A resident of the country?" I asked. "Oh, yes; for twenty-five years." "Married?" "Some." "More than one wife?" "I think so. I've got a few scattered about here and there." "Believe in polygamy, I presume?" "Certainly. I'd never have made a living if I hadn't." "How's that?" "Well, you see, stranger, I used to think a good deal as you do. I had 160 acres of land and one wife, but didn't make much headway. There was too much work for one man to attend to. Finally I took a second wife. She took her share of the burden like a brick, and affairs moved on in better shape. Then I got to thinking if two wives were better than one three would be better than two; consequently I took a third and my affairs improved still more. I mapped out the business of the ranche, and gave No. 1 her part, and gave a part to No. 2, and a part of No. 3, and took a part myself. Everything went on like clockwork. Our little community was thoroughly organized. Finally I concluded that a fourth wife would be quite an advantage, and I looked around and secured her. I found that the more wives I had the more land I could work. I now operate 240 acres of one kind and another, and things so systematized down that everything goes on quite lovely, and I don't have much to do myself. Polygamy is a great institution, my friend, and you'll never succeed in the world until you marry a few times. Sometimes one of my wives gets a little offish like, but instead of making a great row about it and getting a divorce as you do in California, I simply stay away from her for a day or two, and then when I do happen around, she smiles all over her face and loves me in a desperate fashion. Oh, yes, I may marry several times yet before I die, and the more women I marry the richer I get." This talk was by no means sophistry, as I afterwards ascertained. A large part of the women of Utah are slaves.

FAT LIVE STOCK.

Rivalry Between the Short-Horn and Hereford Breeders.

The Latter Strain Growing in Favor with the Butchers.

Awards of Prizes Yesterday—Important Meeting To-Night.

Yesterday's proceedings at the Fat-Stock Show were fully equal in point of interest to those of the opening day. The attendance was somewhat larger, and during the afternoon and evening a great many ladies visited the building and looked over the massive cattle, beautiful sheep, and ponderous hogs.

The attention of visitors, among whom cattle breeders and raisers largely predominated, was about evenly divided between the Herefords and Short-Horns, and the various exhibitors paraded their stock several times during the day, to the delight of their respective admirers. A few years since the Short-Horn breeders were practically without competition, and to insist that any other breed possessed particular merit, in the matter of meat-getting qualities, was looked upon as comparative nonsense. Now, however, there seems to be a deal of competition, and of recent years the Hereford stock has been growing in popularity. The rivalry between Short-Horn and Hereford breeders has become a very interesting one, and, as might be expected, the friends of the two strains have taken sides, and the success of their favorit has become a matter of no small consequence to men who have great sums of money invested in beef-cattle. This friendly rivalry is forcibly illustrated in Illinois, for instance. Mr. C. M. Culbertson, the well-known Chicago packer, some years since purchased a large tract of land in Douglas County, and commenced raising Short-Horn stock. His success was remarkable from the start, and to this success is largely attributed the princely fortune which that gentleman enjoys. About six years ago Mr. Culbertson, for some reason best known to himself, began to cut down his Short-Horn herd, and to import large numbers of the best strains of Hereford stock, until to-day he is acknowledged to be one of the foremost breeders of that family.

On the contrary Col. J. D. Gillett, of Logan County, who is without doubt the largest Short-Horn breeder in the country, has contended during his forty years' experience that the Short-Horn was the only strain which breeders should raise, and as both these gentlemen are ready to substantiate their claims to superiority,

THE RIVALRY HAS BECOME

an interesting feature of the Fat-Stock Show. While the believers in Hereford stock have many backers, it must be acknowledged that the Short-Horn men are yet far in the lead. Considering the large number of superior animals on exhibition in the several rings for grades and crosses, the work of awarding premiums is progressing rapidly.

The matter of selecting expert Committeemen is a task which calls for tact and excellent judgment, as upon the qualifications of judges depends the success or failure of an enterprise which has been of incalculable benefit to the stock interest of the entire country, and which is destined, if properly conducted, to revolutionize the present practice of breeding and feeding. The influence of these fat-stock shows has ever been in the direction of early maturity and quality, and the leading feeders throughout the West have become convinced by an examination of the superior specimens exhibited at the three annual shows, or by reading the carefully-prepared reposts of the same, that early maturity and quality are the essential elements of success and profit. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has made a new departure in the manner of selecting judges, and now require the best butchers that can be found in the West to undergo a rigid examination as to their experience, qualifications, and preferences, if any, in favor of any of the pure breeds of stock or their crosses. It will thus be seen that these judges of meat-cattle are butchers of years of experience, who purchase, kill, and cut up the best quality of butchers' stock. The known rivalry between Short-Horn, Hereford, and other breeders made these stringent rules necessary, and thus the possibility of losing a prize through the preference or incompetency of a judge is zealously guarded against.

There is a noticeable absence of the aged animals of great size and weight, which at the former shows occupied so much room. The breeders in attendance appreciate the motives of the Board excluding this class of monsters, which have passed their prime for the butchers' block, and are always retained by the feeder at great expense. Another fact is established in this exclusion. In taking this advance step it is demonstrated that the age demands ripe, well-marbled meat at the earliest possible age, and breeders now make a study of this demand. Men well up in cattle literature, and at home in all that pertains to the trade, assert that the Chicago Fat Stock Shows bring out more statistical facts and

FIGURES OF VITAL INTEREST

to breeders than have resulted from the eighty-one years during which the famous shows have been given at Smithfield, England. Measurements, weights, and in fact all the data yearly brought out by the various examining committees have become of world-wide renown, and are now published in the *Mark Lane Express* and the London *Stock Journal*, the recognized journals of the English breeders.

Great interest centres in the meeting of breeders which occurs this evening in the Directors' room at the Exposition Building. Representatives of every branch of the trade are expected to be present. The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the meeting have received many letters from Congressmen throughout the Western States, pledging their support and coöperation in any and all measures looking to the removal of the restrictions that now hamper American shippers in placing their stock in English markets. The practical embargo which for years has been seriously felt by breeders and shippers on this side of the water has never been founded on tenable grounds. The slightest congestion, brought about by exposure or overheating has been seized upon by English butchers and dealers as genuine pleuro-pneumonia, and a cry has gone forth that American cattle are infected. In consequence of the stringent rules adopted by the English Government, based upon this injustice, it has become necessary to kill every American steer immediately on arrival on the other side. Stock men now claim that imported English cattle present more evidences of disease upon their arrival here than export cattle do there, and the meeting this evening will probably take heroic measures to eradicate an unjust discrimination against American growers.

The Clydesdale and Norman stallions were brought into the show yesterday, and were generally admired.

The committees and judges have passed upon the sheep awards, and will probably report their decisions to-day.

One of the high-priced, thoroughbred French merino rams has been sold to go to Texas. Price, $560.

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS

were made yesterday for thoroughbreds, and it is expected that the premiums for grade and crosses will be made to-day:

Class A, Lot 2, Hereford steer, aged 2 and under 3 years. Entries Nos. 77, 79, and 80—First premium $25, to steer "Will," No. 80, exhibited by T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; second premium, $15, to steer "Washington," exhibited by T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.

The Committee report:

"The steers entered in this ring were fine specimens of the breed, evenly matched as to form, weight, and general appearance, and well matured for age. The steer awarded the first premium was much superior to the other animals in the ring; was rather thicker, broader, and longer in loin,—thicker in the crop, and more evenly covered with thick, mellow flesh on the standing rib. This steer was flanked low down with quarters heavily loaded to hocks and gambrel joint. The short, neat neck, broad and square brisket, fine bone, and short leg indicated that the steer would dress a large proportion of net to gross. The rump was broad and square and unusually well filled for the breed. The thin, mellow skin and splendid handling quarters gave assurance of the great superiority of this steer for the butcher and critical consumer. The second premium steer was not as good in loin, and was rather lighter in shoulder, and was not as well filled in rump."

Class A, Lot 2, Hereford cow, age 3 years old or over, No. 54—First premium, $25, to cow Maid of Orleans, No. 54, bred and exhibited by T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill. The Committee report: "The cow was rather too fat to cut to the greatest profit to the butcher, and the percentage of fat to lean meat would not make the cow cut to the best advantage for the consumer, admitting that the animal would dress an unusually large proportion of net to gross. The cow has a very thick, short loin, was heavily quartered and well-meated down to hock. She had small head, short, neat neck, fine bone, and was good through the crops, but rather narrow across the rump. The handling qualities and appearance of the cow indicated that she had been fed rather past her maturity for furnishing the best quality of meat for the consumer."

Class A, Lot 3, for Devon steers, age 3 and under 4 years. Nos. 115 and 116—First premium, $25, Major, No. 115, bred and exhibited by Thomas Bidwell, Gurnee, Ill; second premium, $15, to steer Broad, No. 116, bred and exhibited by Thomas Bidwell, Gurnee, Ill. The Committee report: "There were only two entries in this ring, and either of the steers would please the particular butcher and critical consumer. The steers were well matured and in prime condition for the block, with excellent handling qualities, furnishing evidence of a large proportion of fine-grained lean meat to gross weight. The steers were evenly mated. The animal awarded the first premium was filled lower down in twist than the other steer, and rather a better handler. The quality and distribution of flesh in both steers could be improved but little."

Class A, Lot 2, for Hereford steer, age 1 and under 2 years. Entry No. 120—First premium, $25, to steer Advnce, No. 120; bred and exhibited by G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia. The Committee report:

"The steer was a very compact, blocky, short-legged animal, with superior handling qualities indicating maturity and ripeness of flesh seldom seen in steers of the age. The deep, broad loin, well sprung ribs, square and deep brisket were noticeable. The steer had a small, neat head, short neck, straight top and bottom line, was well let down in twist, with heavy quarters thickly meated down to hook and gambrel joint. The soft, heavy coat of hair, thin, mellow skin, and handling qualities were very superior. Considering the age, the steer would cut an unusually large proportion to gross."

Class A, Lot 3, for Devon steers, aged 2 and under 3 years. Entry No. 121—First premium, $25, to steer "Honest Tom," No. 121, bred and exhibited by L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill. The Committee report:

"There was but one entry in this ring, a very handsome, well-proportioned steer, giving great promise for a profitable butcher's beast."

CANINE ARISTOCRATS.

Putting Them Through Their Paces in the Field.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 16.—When the Psalmist inquired, "Why do the heathen rage?" he was evidently after specific information on a doubtful point, but he would have had no reason for that speech had he visited the trial grounds to-day. The reason for the raging was evident by reason of the rent pants, torn coats, and burr-covered overcoats of the participants in this pleasurable reunion. The weather was not very much better than yesterday, but it was warmer and less windy; yet the birds clung to their favorit haunts, the thickets, with painstaking tenacity. The ground worked to-day was a long way worse than yesterday's, and the trials were consequently unsatisfactory. There is no doubt but that the trials here have had a damaging effect upon field trialing north of Mason and Dixon's line, for the cry to-day was, "Let us go back South," and with good reason. The trials so far have been a pleasure to no one, have given no criteria of the relative worth of the dogs for general field purposes, have been a labor, but not of love, to judges and reporters.

The first dogs put down were Mr. D. C. Sanborn's imported puppy Count Noble, a son of the great English cracks Count Windom and Nora, and Mr. Snellinburg's little May Laverack, by Thunder out of a native bitch. They were turned down in a briar patch and both pointed—the dog best, however—on a covey which flew out into a nice brushy branch. The dogs were then put out on a large stubblefield to show their pace and style, and, to the astonishment of every one, the little May outpaced the dog. She is very fast, and had she shown more nose would have been hard to beat, but as in this essential she was lacking, and the dog very good, he won easily. After the heat Mr. Sanborn was made a bona-fide offer of $1,000 for Count Noble, but he said his price was $2,000, nothing less. He paid $250 for him awhile ago. Sanborn says he is the best he ever owned, which, to those who have seen Nellie and know the man, means a great deal. Count Noble is entered in the all-aged stakes, and may cut the combs of even the champions, Gladstone and Lincoln. He is a very handsome, stylish dog, with lots of room for development into a grand animal.

After these clippers were done with, Dodo and Dick Laverack were again put down to separate them if possible, but they were so bad, so incapable of being better the one than the other, that they were both ruled out, thus showing that the best of blood won't make good ones every time.

These were followed by Count Nailer, Count Noble's own brother, and Nimrod, an American aristocrat. This trial was a poor one, as the handlers seemed to have been imbued with an insane idea to hunt instead of their dogs, and did a good deal more flushing on the terrible briar cover and tall corn than the dogs did pointing. It was a nip-and-tuck, go-as-you-please match, lasting the better part of the day. Count Nailer got a little the best of the dog race, and was awarded the heat in speed, style, and quartering. Both were good, and about equal. In thick cover both were too fast, and of this the handlers were afraid, with the result as stated above. Count Nailer may be as good as his brother, but sickness and lack of breaking prevented him from showing it to-day.

The next brace down were a strong contrast to the fleet quarter horses that had preceded them, and they were speedily thrown out for lack of merit.

The last trial was between Little Lady and McDuff, who had been down previously, though without being decided upon, as they had shown equality in style, speed, range, and general qualities, and, so far, on nose; but, being put down on the ground where Count Noble won, McDuff got two fine points, and won.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snow.

For the Lower Lake region, higher barometer, cooler westerly winds, clearing weather, preceded by occasional light snow.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, falling followed by rising temperature, and rising followed by stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, northerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The temperature in the canal regions as far eastward as Western Pennsylvania and Western New York will remain below the freezing point for the greater part of the time until Thursday, and will fall below the freezing point in the remaining canal regions during Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Cautionary signals continue at Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Section 5, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 16.—A telegram from Fort Thompson says there was a high wind, with the thermometer at zero, this morning. Four steamers are in the river between this point and Yankton. It is feared they will be frozen in before they can reach port. The river is full of heavy floating ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Nov. 16.—A heavy fall of snow for this time of the year has covered the ground. Sleighs were seen on the streets this morning. The farmers here are well pleased with a prospect for plenty of snow this year, and entertain hopes of an excellent crop of winter wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 16.—Six inches of snow fell here last night, the heaviest fall so early in the season for many years.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. 16.—A terrific storm of snow and wind has been ranging throughout the Hills for the past two days, with intense cold. The thermometer is 4 below.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.94	24	87	N.W....	12	.01*	Clearing
7 a. m....	30.00	25	75	N.W....	10	......	Fair.
10:18a. m.	30.19	23	60	N.W....	14	......	Clear.
2 p. m....	30.32	21	71	N.W....	13	......	Clear.
9 p. m....	30.51	15	65	W....	8	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.55	15	65	W......	8	......	Cloudy.

Maximum, 33; minimum, 15.

*Melted snow.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.	Rn	W'th'r
Albany	44	37	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Alpena	26	..	....	....	....
Breckinridge	6	..	....	....	....
Buffalo	37	30	W., fresh	.07	Cl'dy.
Cairo	32	25	N., brisk	.09	Lt.snw
Cheyenne	4	-9	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Chicago	21	15	W., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	43	33	W., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	36	28	S. W., fresh	....	Hazy.
Davenport	19	15	N. W., fresh	....	Hazy.
Denver	8	1	N., fresh	.02	Lt.snw
Des Moines	16	14	N., light	....	Clear.
Detroit	31	20	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Dodge City	14	12	N. E., fresh	.02	Lt.snw
Dubuque	17	..	....	....	....
Duluth	8	..	....	....	....
Erie	37	31	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Escanaba	18	8	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	24	21	N., fresh	.08	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	27	21	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	28	22	N. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Keokuk	17	16	N., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	11	6	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	21	8	N., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Louisville	38	27	N., fresh	....	Lt.snw
Madison	14	7	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Marquette	16	8	W., brisk	....	Clear.
Memphis	..	31	N., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	13	5	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Nashville	49	37	N. W., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	61	56	E., gentle	.02	Cl'dy.
North Platte	15	5	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Omaha	16	13	N. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Oswego	40	38	W., brisk	....	Fair.
Pioche	28	8	N., brisk	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	41	36	W., light	....	Fair.
Port Huron	32	24	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Rochester	54	32	W., fresh	.10	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake City	22	11	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Sandusky	35	26	W., brisk	....	Clear.
San Francisco	56	60	N., brisk	....	Clear.
Shreveport	63	40	N. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Springfield	25	17	N. W., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	21	17	N., brisk	.02	Lt.snw
St. Paul	13	5	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Toledo	38	28	W., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	62	53	S. E., light	....	Cl'dy.
Virginia City	-4	-6	S. E., fresh	....	Clear
Winnemucca	35	16	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Yankton	11	6	N., fresh	....	Clear.

Value of Greyhounds.

Few persons outside of England, where coursing is one of the national sports, have any idea of the value of greyhounds. At a recent sale ten dogs brought 711 guineas, the highest being sold for 400 guineas and the lowest for ten guineas. This is not in excess of former sales. Bedlamite and Peasant Boy, two well-known hounds, each having brought 500 guineas, and for Muster McGrath, probably the most famous dog ever bred in England, his owner, Lord Lurgon, was offered the sum of £4,000.

They yield: that is, all eruptive complaints do, to Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

MARINE [illegible]

Lumber-Laden Sch[illegible] Carrington Water[illegible] Capsized Off Mi[illegible]

No Intelligence fro[illegible] All of Whom Un[illegible] Lost Their [illegible]

A Large Vessel at An[illegible] Haven, Mich., in [illegible] Condition[illegible]

Numerous Disasters to Sh[illegible] from Various Poi[illegible] Lakes.

The Stranding of the Sc[illegible] Beaver Occasioned by C[illegible] an Unknown [illegible]

Lumber Mills Shutting Do[illegible] Number of Vessels [illegible] Winter Quart[illegible]

Grain Freights Suffer a [illegible] Interesting Local a[illegible] Notes.

THE DISASTER-[illegible]

SCHOONER CARRINGTON LOST [illegible]

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of [illegible] following:

"A sensation was caused [illegible] last night by a rumor that a s[illegible] sized twenty-five miles south[illegible] and that all on board had bee[illegible] was communicated by Capt. [illegible] of the schooner Phœnix, of K[illegible] that the lost vessel was the sc[illegible] rington, owned by Saveland &[illegible] city. He stated that his ve[illegible] lumber-laden from Muske[illegible] was towed into harbor [illegible] shortly after 10 o'clock la[illegible] Muskegon on Sunday morning[illegible] the wind from the north. [illegible] Carrington, lumber-laden f[illegible] also just left the harbor, wa[illegible] and was steering west by sout[illegible] than the Phœnix. About 1[illegible] from the northwest was e[illegible] compelled the Carrington to [illegible] gafftopsail and jibtopsail, [illegible] took in her jibtopsail and r[illegible] Both vessels hauled on the [illegible] the Carrington, which was [illegible] ahead and on a point on the [illegible] bow, was observed to [illegible] of distress. Capt. Malon[illegible] the Carrington, having lear[illegible] master at Muskegon that th[illegible] leaking before she left there[illegible] the Carrington kept on and a[illegible] sailor, and Capt. Maloney con[illegible] keeping in her wake. The s[illegible] was ahead of both of the ve[illegible] observed the Carrington's sig[illegible] to lower her mainsail about [illegible] down toward the Carrington. [illegible] still kept on the Christe's m[illegible] astern and between the Phœni[illegible] The vessels held their re[illegible] until dark, when a bright [illegible] served in the Carrington'[illegible] Maloney cannot account [illegible] rington's actions in keeping [illegible] except on the theory that her [illegible] ing to reach the west shore, [illegible] Phœnix to keep her company [illegible] should happen. At 6 o'clock [illegible] wind hauled to west, which cha[illegible] of the vessels and brought [illegible] abeam of the Phœnix.

"The wind continued from [illegible] fectly smooth water until 3 o[illegible] morning, Capt. Maloney wen[illegible] the mate's watch the wind ca[illegible] and the Phœnix was headed [illegible] the Christe keeping on the so[illegible] to view. A couple of hours [illegible] keeping a lookout for the [illegible] which they proved to be much [illegible] supposed, a couple of flashe[illegible] which Capt. Maloney is now sat[illegible] on the Carrington. At 4 o'clo[illegible] blowing a gale from the south[illegible] sea commenced to make. Beg[illegible] the Phœnix. At daylight a [illegible] proved to be the Carrington[illegible] four or five miles off to le[illegible] double-reefed and heading nor[illegible] soon hauled up on the same [illegible] Phœnix was sailing. Capt. M[illegible] watching the movements of [illegible] closely, had his attention diver[illegible] ments while bringing his craft [illegible] to enable the mainsail to be d[illegible] when he again looked for th[illegible] had suddenly disappeared, ha[illegible] rolled over. This was al[illegible] Capt. Maloney says the se[illegible] ing over his vessel [illegible] crew were obliged to c[illegible] their hands and knees in the [illegible] their duties, owing to the ice[illegible] deckload, making it impossible [illegible] assistance. In fact he was ex[illegible] whether his craft would su[illegible] through to the west shore. [illegible] after the disappearance of th[illegible] north point of Milwaukee Bay [illegible] it was not until nearly 10 o'[illegible] picked the Phœnix up and [illegible] owing to the snow storm [illegible] Maloney says he feels positive [illegible] ton water-logged and rolled o[illegible] crew were all lost, as it would[illegible] a small boat to live in the sea [illegible] and if they did succeed in l[illegible] the crew would soon perish [illegible] spray froze to ice as soon as [illegible] thing."

[The Carrington was com[illegible] Thomas Sands, a resident of [illegible] Besides the Captain she carr[illegible] fore the mast and a cook. [illegible] Brigham bought the Carring[illegible] last for $2,000, and expended [illegible] repairs. During the great [illegible] dragged ashore in South Ma[illegible] cost her owners $1,600, princ[illegible] pump hire. It is a notorious [illegible] ing the Carrington off the b[illegible] Manitou harbor she came [illegible] two; in fact, she woul[illegible] in two had the owner, Mr. [illegible] on the ground, been allowed [illegible] Only the foresight and good [illegible] tug Captain saved the vesse[illegible] verted into a total wreck the[illegible] was, she buckled so as to [illegible] her deck and top timbers. N[illegible] severe strain to which she h[illegible] jected, the repairs at Milwau[illegible] to bare recalking. The owne[illegible] expense of strengthening [illegible] Thus the vessel was not se[illegible] left the dry-dock, and [illegible] be wondered at tha[illegible] badly when subjected to t[illegible] loads of lumber on deck and [illegible] these facts before them, the r[illegible] with THE TRIBUNE that the [illegible] the sad disaster rests upon th[illegible] owners of the vessel alik[illegible] Capt. Sands for taking the ve[illegible] a leaking condition without [illegible] crew to man the pumps; an[illegible] the owners because they al[illegible] remain in commission so [illegible] as to her seaworthiness ex[illegible] has paid the forfeit of hi[illegible] tragedy with his life. The [illegible] be permitted to escape with [illegible] semblance of public censure.[illegible]

The Carrington measured [illegible] She was built at Port Huron [illegible] 1866, and classed B 2½, havin[illegible] in 1874 and 1878. There was n[illegible] on the vessel or her cargo.]

Special Dispatch to The C[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Th[illegible] rived early this morning, an[illegible] not yet put in an appearan[illegible] cline to the opinion that Capt[illegible] only too true. They are at [illegible] account for the strange actio[illegible]

The crew of the Carrington [illegible] persons, as follows: Thomas [illegible] resident of Amherst, where h[illegible] two children; M. Biergen, [illegible] of the Captain, resides here [illegible] Jens Sands, brother of the [illegible] resides at Oconomowoc; Ch[illegible] of Oconomowoc, leaves a wi[illegible]

DAMAGE BY COLLISION [illegible]

Monday evening Halsted-[illegible] swung against the barge C[illegible] The barge had three shroud[illegible] carried away.

The schooner Arcturus was [illegible] with Lake-street bridge y[illegible] Her jibboom penetrated th[illegible] bridge, and, passing under th[illegible] a blockade that could not b[illegible] vessel was removed, and thi[illegible] ices of two tugs. The jobto[illegible] the mishap. A little later [illegible] tilt with a pile-driver in the [illegible] street bridge that came near [illegible] boom.

Last evening the schoon[illegible] towed by the tug Louie Dole[illegible] schooner Oliver Mowatt, tow[illegible] Babcock, collided in the [illegible] Eighteenth street bridge. [illegible] cathead and her rail split, b[illegible] bad scrape along her starbo[illegible] of the Bertha Barnes was spl[illegible]

WRECKAGE A[illegible]

The Captain of the scow[illegible] that on Saturday last, when [illegible] off the east shore, between [illegible] Saugatuck, he ran down upo[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Lumber-Laden Schooner E. M. Carrington Waterlogged and Capsized Off Milwaukee.

No Intelligence from Her Crew, All of Whom Undoubtedly Lost Their Lives.

A Large Vessel at Anchor Off South Haven, Mich., in Dismasted Condition.

Numerous Disasters to Shipping Reported from Various Points on the Lakes.

The Stranding of the Schooner George L. Seaver Occasioned by Collision with an Unknown Vessel.

Lumber Mills Shutting Down and a Large Number of Vessels Going into Winter Quarters.

Grain Freights Suffer a Farther Decline—Interesting Local and General Notes.

THE DISASTER-RECORD.

SCHOONER CARRINGTON LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday has the following:

"A sensation was caused among vessel men last night by a rumor that a schooner had capsized twenty-five miles southeast of this port and that all on board had been lost. The news was communicated by Capt. Michael Maloney, of the schooner Phœnix, of Kenosha. He stated that the lost vessel was the schooner E. M. Carrington, owned by Saveland & Brigham, of this city. He stated that his vessel, the Phœnix, lumber-laden from Muskegon to Kenosha, was towed into harbor here, wind-bound, shortly after 10 o'clock last night. She left Muskegon on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, with the wind from the north. The schooner E. M. Carrington, lumber-laden for Milwaukee, had also just left the harbor, was a short distance, and was steering west by south, one point higher than the Phœnix. About 10 o'clock a squall from the northwest was encountered, which compelled the Carrington to take in her main-gafftopsail and jibtopsail, while the Phœnix took in her jibtopsail and reefed her mainsail. Both vessels hauled on the wind. At 3 o'clock the Carrington, which was about four miles ahead and on a point on the Phœnix's weather bow, was observed to hoist a signal of distress. Capt. Maloney hauled for the Carrington, having learned from a tug master at Muskegon that the Carrington was leaking before she left there. Strange to say, the Carrington kept on and ahead, being a faster sailor, and Capt. Maloney contented himself by keeping in her wake. The scow Christe, which was ahead of both of the vessels, evidently also observed the Carrington's signal, as she was seen to lower her mainsail about 4 o'clock and bear down toward the Carrington. As the Carrington still kept on the Christe's move brought her astern and between the Phœnix and Carrington. The vessels held their respective positions until dark, when a bright light was observed in the Carrington's rigging. Capt. Maloney cannot account for the Carrington's actions in keeping ahead as she did, except on the theory that her master was striving to reach the west shore, and wanted the Phœnix to keep her company in case anything should happen. At 6 o'clock Sunday night the wind hauled to west, which changed the positions of the vessels and brought the Carrington abeam of the Phœnix.

"The wind continued from the west with perfectly smooth water until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. Maloney went below. During the mate's watch the wind canted to southwest, and the Phœnix was headed west-northwest, the Christe keeping on the southward until lost to view. A couple of hours afterward, while keeping a lookout for the west shore, from which they proved to be much further off than supposed, a couple of flashes were observed which Capt. Maloney is now satisfied was a torch on the Carrington. At 4 o'clock it commenced blowing a gale from the southward, and a heavy sea commenced to make. Began double-reefing the Phœnix. At daylight a schooner, which proved to be the Carrington, was discovered four or five miles off to leeward. She was double-reefed and heading north-northwest, but soon hauled up on the same course that the Phœnix was sailing. Capt. Maloney, who was watching the movements of the Carrington closely, had his attention diverted for a few moments while bringing his craft up into the wind to enable the mainsail to be double-reefed, and when he again looked for the Carrington she had suddenly disappeared, having apparently rolled over. This was about 7 o'clock. Capt. Maloney says the seas were breaking over his vessel so that the crew were obliged to crawl about on their hands and knees in the performance of their duties, owing to the iced condition of the deckload, making it impossible for him to render assistance. In fact he was extremely doubtful whether his craft would succeed in coming through to the west shore. About five hours after the disappearance of the Carrington the north point of Milwaukee Bay was sighted, but it was not until nearly 10 o'clock that the tug picked the Phœnix up and towed her inside, owing to the snow storm prevailing. Capt. Maloney says he feels positive that the Carrington water-logged and rolled over and that her crew were all lost, as it would be impossible for a small boat to live in the sea that was running, and if they did succeed in lowering the yawl the crew would soon perish from cold, as the spray froze to ice as soon as it touched anything."

[The Carrington was commanded by Capt. Thomas Sands, a resident of Milwaukee County. Besides the Captain she carried three men before the mast and a cook. Messrs. Saveland & Brigham bought the Carrington in September last for $2,000, and expended $800 upon her for repairs. During the great gale of Oct. 16 she dragged ashore in South Manitou harbor, which cost her owners $1,600, principally for tug and pump hire. It is a notorious fact that in dredging the Carrington off the bold shore of South Manitou harbor she came near breaking in two; in fact, she would have broken in two had the owner, Mr. Saveland, who was on the ground, been allowed to have his way. Only the foresight and good judgment of the tug Captain saved the vessel from being converted into a total wreck then and there. As it was, she buckled so as to open wide seams in her deck and top timbers. Notwithstanding the severe strain to which she had been thus subjected, the repairs at Milwaukee were confined to bare recalking. The owners did not go to the expense of strengthening and refastening. Thus the vessel was not seaworthy when she left the dry-dock, and it is not to be wondered at that she leaked badly when subjected to the strain of heavy loads of lumber on deck and in the hold. With these facts before them, the readers will agree with THE TRIBUNE that the responsibility for the sad disaster rests upon the Captain and the owners of the vessel alike. Primarily upon Capt. Sands for taking the vessel out of port in a leaking condition without providing an extra crew to man the pumps; and, secondarily, upon the owners because they allowed the vessel to remain in commission so long as a doubt as to her seaworthiness existed. Capt. Sands has paid the forfeit of his complicity in the tragedy with his life. The owners ought not to be permitted to escape without at least a faint semblance of public censure.

The Carrington measured 121 tons burden. She was built at Port Huron by A. S. Stewart in 1866, and classed B 2½, having received repairs in 1874 and 1878. There was no insurance either on the vessel or her cargo.]

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—The scow Christe arrived early this morning, and the Carrington has not yet put in an appearance. Her owners incline to the opinion that Capt. Maloney's story is only too true. They are at a loss, however, to account for the strange actions of the vessel.

The crew of the Carrington consisted of four persons, as follows: Thomas Sands, Captain, a resident of Amherst, where he leaves a wife and two children; M. Biergen, mate, brother-in-law of the Captain, resides here and leaves a family; Jens Sands, brother of the Captain, unmarried, resides at Oconomowoc; Christ Olsen, a resident of Oconomowoc, leaves a wife and one child.

DAMAGE BY COLLISION IN THE RIVER.

Monday evening Halsted-street bridge was swung against the barge City of Grand Rapids. The barge had three shrouds of her fore-rigging carried away.

The schooner Arcturus was brought in contact with Lake-street bridge yesterday forenoon. Her jibboom penetrated the sidewalk of the bridge, and, passing under the arch, established a blockade that could not be raised until the vessel was removed, and this required the services of two tugs. The jobtopsail was ruined by the mishap. A little later the Arcturus had a tilt with a pile-driver in the draw of Van Buren-street bridge that came near destroying her jibboom.

Last evening the schooner Bertha Barnes, towed by the tug Louie Dole, and the Canadian schooner Oliver Mowatt, towed by the tug D. L. Babcock, collided in the starboard draw of Eighteenth street bridge. The Mowatt had a cathead and her rail split, besides receiving a bad scrape along her starboard side. The stem of the Bertha Barnes was split.

WRECKAGE ADRIFT.

The Captain of the scow Rockaway reports that on Saturday last, when about forty miles off the east shore, between Grand Haven and Saugatuck, he ran down upon a bench six feet long and about four feet wide adrift in the lake. The bench was built of two-inch plank, with four legs, and was of the description used in pilot-houses. He thinks it belonged to some steam-barge or propeller.

THE DISASTER TO THE SCHOONER SEAVER.

It seems that the stranding of the schooner Seaver is directly attributable to a collision with an unknown vessel, supposed to be the schooner Winnie Wing. The injury sustained by the Seaver rendered it necessary to beach her near Saugatuck. The colliding vessel is said also to have suffered severe injury. The Winnie Wing was bound to Pentwater from this port with 2,000 bushels of oats and 2,500 bushels of corn. It is thought that the Seaver will become a total wreck. This need not be wondered at, as she is a craft built in the gunwale style. Her bottom plank are fastened to plank running athwartship from keel to bilge, and her sides simply bolted together on edge, without the customary adjuncts of frames and ceiling.

SUNK AT BUFFALO.

At Buffalo on Monday the river tug Merrick rolled over and sunk the little tug Katie.

At the same place, on the same day, the barge Vosburg crushed the canal-boat W. H. Guess so that she sunk after reaching the canal. Damage, $300.

ASHORE AND OFF.

The schooner R. J. Gibbs missed the harbor at Manistee on Saturday evening. The life-saving crew assisted in heaving her into deep water on the following day. The Gibbs suffered no damage.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT RACINE.

At Racine on Monday the small tug Knapp was towing the scow Forest up the river when she collided with the sunken schooner Speed. The Speed was completely dismasted and the Forest lost two of her topmasts. The city will probably be sued for damages for allowing the Speed to lie sunk in the river, a detriment to navigation.

MINOR DISASTERS.

The schooner John Bean, Jr., was at Holland, Mich., yesterday, minus her centreboard, which was lost outside.

The schooner Commerce, bound from Chicago to Menominee, ran back to Milwaukee for shelter on Sunday, with two jibs split.

The schooner Annie Vought, while lying at Erie Thursday morning, during the heavy gale broke from her moorings and was driven down the bay by the force of the wind, striking one of the elevator-legs in her career with her square-sail yard, breaking both.

During recent heavy weather on Lake Erie the barge Clyde lost her anchor and jibs, and her foresail was split.

A TUG PARTIALLY BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16.—Last night the department was called to the vicinity of the Pennsylvania dock by an alarm of fire. It was found that the conflagration was on the tug Mary Green, which was lying a short distance below the dock opposit the ice-house. It was with much difficulty that hose could be brought to bear upon the flames, as it was necessary to carry it over several sand-scows which lay between the tug and the shore. The fire was subdued after a few minutes' playing upon it, but not until the pilot-house, part of the decks, and considerable of the upper works were burned off. So much water was thrown into the hold that the tug was sunk in about ten feet of water, and this morning her bow was sticking out, while the stern was resting easily on the bottom. The tug was insured so as to cover all damage involved, which will probably amount to about $1,000. She will be immediately raised and repaired.

THE MORNING STAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Nothing later from the missing barge Morning Star. The following is a complete list of the risks on the cargo of the craft:

New England	$12,000
Phœnix	7,000
Orient	6,000
Manhattan	3,000
Great Western	6,000
Pacific	5,000
Mercantile	1,700
Buffalo	1,700
Toledo Fire & Marine	1,600
Total	$44,000

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—An overheated stove set fire to the forecastle of the schooner Zach Chandler this morning. An alarm was sounded, but the flames were got under control by the tug Starke Brothers before serious damage had been done.

A TOTAL LOSS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 16.—The steamer Chieftain and lighter schooner B. W. Folger returned from the wrecked schooner T. C. Street last night. On account of the gale they could not reach the beached vessel. The dry grain is being stored in Wellington. The vessel will probably be a total loss. Her bottom is being broken by the rocks, and the grain is washing away.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—The tug L. P. Smith released the schooner Southwest from the sand-bar at Fairport, and towed her to Ashtabula, leaking badly.

A VESSEL DISMASTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 16.—A large vessel, dismasted, is at anchor about six miles north of here. A heavy sea is running, and it is blowing hard.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.

Yesterday grain freights declined to 6 cents on corn and 6½ cents on wheat to Buffalo, and a large number of charters were made at the reduction, as follows: To Buffalo—Schooners J. S. Hazard, Richard Winslow, San Deigo, H. A. Kent, Thomas Gawn, steam-barges Fletcher and Thomas W. Palmer, barge Melbourne, corn at 6 cents; steam-barge Alcona, wheat at 6½ cents; propellers Boston, New York, Montana, James Fisk, Jr., B. W. Blanchard, corn on through rate; propeller Dean Richmond, corn and oats on through rate; schooner P. S. Marsh, flaxseed at 6¾ cents. To Sarnia—Barges Keating and Church, corn on through rate. To Ogdensburg—Schooners Oliver Mitchell, L. S. Hammond (part oats), and Watertown, corn at 10 cents. To Collingwood—Propellers Northern Queen and Lake Erie, corn on through rate. Capacity, 40,000 bushels wheat, 725,000 bushels corn, 67,000 bushels oats, and 33,000 bushels flaxseed.

HEAVY WEATHER OUTSIDE.

A brisk keen wind from about northwest prevailed at this end of Lake Michigan during Monday night and until afternoon yesterday, when it shifted to west-northwest. A heavy sea prevailed in connection with the wind, but it ran up the lake from a direction about north-northeast. There were few arrivals during the day, contrary to what seemed to be a very general anticipation among tug men. The schooner Bolivia, grain-laden, which left this port Monday evening for the lower lakes, came back yesterday afternoon, having been compelled to run before it when about off Racine. The Anchor Line propeller Lycoming started down the lake yesterday morning, towing the schooner Annie Sherwood, but upon reaching Grosse Point found the sea too heavy to proceed and returned to the harbor. The small schooner Persia towed out during Monday afternoon, and ran back during the night. The keen air and low temperature caused such a marked stiffening of vessels' lines that much extra labor was entailed upon tug-men in handling them. Extra caution was also necessary in moving vessels up and down the river, because of the blinding volumes of steam and smoke emitted by the tugs. The principal danger from this source lay in meeting tows coming from an opposit direction. However, the amount of towing done during the day was comparatively light, and few mishaps are therefore to be recorded. Tugs that proceeded out upon the lakes in quest of tows, as well as the vessels towed in by them, were all badly iced. The spray congealed upon everything that it touched except the heated smoke-stacks and steam-pipes.

LAYING UP.

The severe touch of winter experienced yesterday was the means of hastening into winter quarters a number of coarse freighters for which owners had planned at least one more trip. Among those withdrawn from service were the schooners Persia, Iver Lawson, Otter, Gracie M. Filer, Mary E. Cook, C. L. Johnston, Maine, Jenny Lind, Clipper City, C. Michelson, El Tempo, Rouse Simmons, Col. Ellsworth, and H. D. Moore, and the propeller City of Traverse. To-day the schooner Arcturus will proceed to Milwaukee to lay up. The scow S. P. Wilson and schooner Hattie Earle are expected to sail for Michigan City for winter quarters. The schooner H. C. Winslow is also expected to take her departure for Bay City, where she will winter. The schooner D. Newhall has made her last trip, and will leave to-day for Kenosha, to winter.

SHUTTING DOWN.

News was received from the lumber-district on the Michigan Peninsula yesterday, to the effect that the mills of the Ford River Lumber Company had shut down for the season. Similar news is also expected to-day from Black River, Point St. Ignace, Cheboygan, and from the more northern of the east shore ports. Messrs. Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick received intelligence from Menominee that seven men were constantly engaged in breaking out of the rapidly forming ice the logs necessary to keep their remaining mill in operation. Notwithstanding the unpropitious character of the present weather, the Company hope to be able to continue cutting at least until the 25th inst. before finally shutting down for the season. From the facts here given it will be seen that the lumber-carrying trade is about over for 1880.

THE ANCHOR LINERS.

The close of navigation on Lake Superior enables the Anchor Line to dispatch half a dozen of their fine propellers that have been trading between Buffalo and Duluth the entire season thus far to Lake Michigan for a closing trip. One of these propellers, the Japan, landed a cargo of supplies at the Sault from Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit, and ought to have been at Milwaukee yesterday loading for Buffalo. Another, the India, is probably now at the Sault with a cargo of supplies, and will be due in Milwaukee Saturday night, to load for a return trip to Buffalo. Still another, the Arizona, will leave Buffalo for the Sault with supplies Sunday night. She also is to proceed to Milwaukee for a return cargo of grain and rolling freight. Two others, the China and Winslow, are coming through to Chicago for cargoes. The propellers of the line booked for trips to Erie and Buffalo in addition to those named above are the Alaska, Annie Young, Wissahickon, Conestoga, Lehigh, Gordon Campbell, Philadelphia, Conemaugh, and Lycoming. Five boats of the line will winter at Chicago, probably as follows: Propellers Juniata, Delaware, Conemaugh, Lycoming, and schooner Annie Sherwood.

FOR THE SAULT.

Yesterday afternoon the People's Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Line propeller Joseph L. Hurd left Chicago for Sault Ste. Marie with a full cargo of supplies. She will be followed to-day by the propeller City of Fremont, also carrying a full cargo of supplies. Upon the return of these propellers to Chicago they will go into winter quarters.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

William Thomas, General Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, acting under an order of the Board of Canal Commissioners, gives notice as follows: "The Illinois & Michigan Canal will be closed for navigation and the water drawn off Saturday, Nov. 27. No through clearances will be issued at Bridgeport or Ottawa after Tuesday, the 23d inst."

THE EL TEMPO.

Among the vessels dismasted in the great gale of Oct. 16 was the schooner El Tempo. She found shelter, it will be remembered, under Plum Island. Yesterday the vessel made her first appearance here since the memorable storm. Her Captain states that he endeavored to have the vessel towed to Manitowoc or Milwaukee for repairs, but found that the tugs demanded nearly all the vessel was worth for the service. He therefore proceeded ashore with his crew, and, selecting a tree of the proper size, began the work of making a mainmast. At the same time an order for canvas was forwarded to Chicago. By the time the latter arrived the mainmast was ready and in position, and things thereafter went on swimmingly. The El Tempo brought a cargo of cedar ties, whose freshness conveyed the idea that they also were gotten out expressly for her while undergoing repairs. The mainmast is without crosstrees, but these can easily be put in place at any time. The vessel is also without a forestaysail. She will be placed in winter quarters at once.

DOCK NOTES.

The tug crews see laying-up time ahead now, much to their discomfort.

The schooner Annie M. Peterson went into dry-dock at Miller Brothers' shipyard yesterday to repair the damage sustained by stranding in Ashland Bay Oct. 16.

Yesterday the steam-barge Mary Jarecki was at South Chicago discharging a cargo of iron-ore.

The scow Rockaway will make one more trip and winter here. She is to be overhauled and put in excellent shape for the season of 1881.

The propeller City of Fremont was in the Chicago Company's West Side dry-dock yesterday to have a loose wheel keyed up.

A little Michigan City fishing-tug, the James Sheriffs, is in dry-dock at Miller Brothers' shipyard for calking.

The Peshtigo Lumber Company's barge Mantenee came out of Miller Brothers' dry-dock yesterday.

Ever since Saturday last the Vessel-Owners' tug Van Schaick has been hauled off to have a cracked cylinder repaired. She went into commission again last evening.

At last accounts the propeller Peerless was lying at Northport weatherbound. She has on board a valuable cargo from Lake Superior, a portion of which consists of 100 tons of copper.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

A NEW PROPELLER CONTEMPLATED.

A corporation has been organized at East Saginaw, to be known as the Saginaw Transportation Company, under whose auspices a first-class passenger propeller, to run between Saginaw and Cleveland, will be built during the coming winter. The craft is to be built on the Saginaw River. She is to have 150 feet keel, 20 feet beam and 10½ feet hold, with a carrying capacity of 2,000,000 shingles, and berths for 110 passengers. She will have a compound engine, low-pressure cylinder 30x36, and high pressure 20x36, which will give her ample power. The machinery throughout is to be new, and not, as at first supposed, that which belonged to the Bertschy, and it is expected that she will be completed and ready for operations April 1, 1881. Capt. G. W. McGregor will command the new propeller, and Charles McIntosh is to have charge of the office.

THE CANADIAN STORM-SIGNAL SERVICE.

According to the communication of a "Master Mariner" in the Toronto *Globe*, the weather service in the Dominion lacks the stage of advancement that has been attained in the United States. The writer says: "We have been so much accustomed to seeing the storm-signal hoisted up day after day, and continued fine weather, that I think they might have something different when a violent storm is known to be approaching, as they appear to have known on Saturday last, such as two drums under each other in day time, or two red lights at night. If they published a table at every station, as they do in the States, giving the readings of barometer, force of wind, etc., we might be able to form some idea how the storm was traveling, and at what time we might expect it; but now it is mere conjecture. Last Friday it said we might expect fine weather, with southwesterly, followed by northwesterly winds, which have yet to come. Is it to be wondered that masters of vessels go out in the face of such reports, when they, as well as owners, are anxious to make time with their vessels? I think that when the service is able to give us reports that are to be depended on more fully, then, and not till then, may we expect the signals to be listened to. As I was out all last Saturday night, I know what it was worth to have been in port."

RACINE NORTH POINT LIGHT.

Commander J. C. Watson, Lighthouse Inspector of the Eleventh District, gives notice that, owing to unforeseen difficulties, the light at Wind Point, Racine, will not be shown until the night of Wednesday, the 17th. The lake marine had been previously notified that it would show for the first time last night.

A BAD CASE.

At Sand Beach, the other day, considerable excitement was created by a rumor to the effect that the woman cook of the barge Bolton had been badly treated by the Captain. The cook's name is Mary Linsey, and her home is in Buffalo. She says after leaving Bay City Capt. Lemay entered the cabin, and, because she would not give way to his improper advances, kicked her in a brutal manner and put her on deck, where she remained from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m., when the seamen carried her to the forecastle for shelter, she being unable to walk or stand. On arriving at Sand Beach the crew carried her on board the barge Favorite, where she received the necessary care from the Captain's wife. This is the woman's story.

GLEANINGS.

The scow Planet is to be thoroughly rebuilt at Milwaukee.

According to latest reports the tug Margaret lost fifty-four out of eighty spars which she was towing to Milwaukee from Pentwater.

The body of Capt. Robert Linkwater, of the wrecked schooner Granada, has been recovered, and sent to Milwaukee for burial.

Now it is said that the steam-barge Hilton is to be rebuilt at Sheboygan.

On Monday the tug Wetzel towed the schooner Fearless to Milwaukee from Racine.

John Burk, a deckhand on the steam-barge Minnesota, fell into the hold of the vessel on her last trip to Escanaba, and received internal injuries.

The schooner John B. Merrill made the run from Milwaukee to the rivers in three days.

The steamer City of Cleveland and schooner C. J. Magill are laid up at Cleveland.

The tug Peter Smith, formerly a United States survey steamer, is now towing on Detroit River. She comes from Bay City.

The schooner Criss Grover was all right under Long Point during the blow on Lake Erie, and arrived in Buffalo Saturday, unloaded, and took on coal ballast for Detroit.

The hull of a large new tug which has so long lain at Jones' Slip, Springwells, and which belongs to Capt. Grummond, was pumped up Saturday by his nine-inch steam pump. It is his intention to have her completed ready for business next spring.

Cleveland *Leader*: The beautiful system of the Canadian wrecking law is fully exemplified in the case of the schooner Kingfisher. For seven days she has been pounding on the beach at Pigeon Bay, while the Prince Alfred has been making feeble efforts to get her afloat, and was at last compelled to give up the undertaking on account of drawing too much water. When the inside history of this case is written up the pure and simple cussedness which governs the Canadian officials will be fully set forth. Could the Winslow or Champion have been sent to the relief of the Kingfisher she would have been in Cleveland long ago.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TO WINTER AND REPAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Nov. 16.—The schooner Sligo arrived light from Kingston with foretopmast and jibboom carried away in the late storm. She will proceed to St. Catharines to go into winter quarters and undergo repairs.

THE LAST TO PASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Nov. 16.—The steamer Frances Smith, of the Collingwood Lake Superior Line, which arrived down at 5 o'clock p. m. with passengers and general freight, reports heavy snow-storms and gales of wind throughout the whole trip. The Kiaminestique River was frozen solid, and the Smith experienced great difficulty in breaking the new ice in order to reach the Canadian Pacific Railway dock to unload the winter supplies for the contractors. The Frances Smith was the last steamer, either American or Canadian, to pass the Sault Ste. Marie Canal for the season just closed.

GONE TO THE KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Nov. 16.—The Leviathan went this morning to the relief of the schooner Knight Templar, ashore on Fisherman's Reef. She will probably have her afloat to-night or to-morrow.

THE LIME-KILNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 16.—The water came up at 9 o'clock, allowing the propeller Scotia to get over, and immediately fell again. The Scotia was detained twenty-four hours. The propeller Northerner and the tug Bob Anderson with the schooner Scotia are above the Crossing. Water three red lights; wind west, clear and very cold. At the dock here: steam-barges Bessie, Mary Mills, Ada Allen, and Mayflower and barges; propellers Plymouth, New York, Milwaukee, and Concord; tugs Ballentine, Lyon, and Mayflower.

CLEVELAND NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—A letter was received here to-day from Chicago stating that Thomas O. Miley, mate of the schooner John Miner, was left at Cleveland two weeks ago. Nothing has been seen of him here.

The schooner Various (?) arrived to-day. The storm was so severe that two Ashtabula tugs had to let go of her.

The tug Shoofly was sold to-day by P. Smith to Mr. Stomler, of Algonac, Mich., at private terms. The tug will be taken to Algonac to have engines and boiler put in her.

The propeller Niagara ran in last night for shelter.

LAKE PORTS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Arrivals—Propeller J. Pridgeon; schooners Champion, Brunotte, Nevada, Leadville, S. H. Foster, O. Mitchell, P. B. Locke, Our Son, G. C. Trumpf, E. Fitzgerald, M. I. Wilcox, T. P. Sheldon, J. H. Mead, grain, Chicago; propeller A. Everett, grain, Duluth; schooners J. B. Merrill, H. M. Scove, grain, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propeller D. Ballentine, schooners H. M. Scove, coal, A. Everett, Milwaukee; propellers Inter-Ocean, W. L. Wetmore, J. Pridgeon, schooners H. W. Page, coal, Brunette, Two Fannies, Argonaut, Wawonosh, Chicago; schooner G. C. Trumpf, coal, Marquette.

Charters—Propeller Chisholm and schooner Negaunee, coal to Chicago.

Canal freights—Wheat 8c, corn 7½c. Canal shipments, 801,000 bushels.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 16.—Down—Propellers Ontario, Sovereign, Music, and barges.

Up—Propellers Delaware, India, Russia, St. Louis, Benton, and barges; schooners Porter, Queen City, C. K. Nims, Red Wing.

Wind, south; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 16.—Passed up—Propellers Minneapolis, Jay Gould, William Edwards and consort, Cormorant and consort; schooner S. J. Tilden.

Down—Propellers Oscoda, Peter Smith and barges.

In port—Steamer Flora; schooners J. H. Magruder, M. S. Bacon, Snowdrop.

Wind west, fresh; weather cloudy and cold.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Bound down—Propellers Empire State, Idaho; steam-barges Araxes and barges, Hiawatha and consort, Mary Mills, Northerner, Egyptian and consorts; schooners Blazing Star, Scotia, Corsican.

Bound up—Propellers Delaware, Arizona; steam-barges Benton and barges, Minneapolis, Cormorant and consort, Missouri and barges, Nelson Mills and barges, V. H. Ketcham; schooners Queen City, S. J. Tilden.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 16.—Entered—Schooner Winslow, Escanaba, ore; Propellers Philadelphia, Lehigh, Conestoga, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Schooner Weeks, light, Saginaw; schooner Skylark, light; Edward Kelly, coal; propellers Oscar Townsend, coal; Lehigh, merchandise, Chicago.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., 16.—Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Ohio.

Charters—Schooners Fayette Brown, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $1.25 free; J. S. Richards, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, private terms; propeller Egyptian and consort, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, private terms.

MACKINAW CITY.

MACKINAW, Nov. 16.—It has snowed hard all day, but it is clearing to-night. About eight inches fell. In harbor to-night—Propellers Boston and Montana, tug Gladiator and schooners James Couch, Michigan, Nicholson, Mears, Mary Copley, C. J. Wells, Crosthwaite, Homer, Doane, Nellie Gardner, Minch, Metropolis, and several others.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—The wind-bound fleet still remains in port, and was to-day reinforced by the schooners John T. Mott, Jamaica, Barbarian, Driver, and Lyman Davis. From present appearances they will all get away in the morning.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 16.—Arrived—Barge Fame, schooner J. C. King.

Cleared—Propellers Champlain, Canada.

Wind northwest, fresh; snowing. Down fleet left this evening.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Nov. 16.—Arrived—Propeller J. H. Owen and schooners Jessie Linn, Charles Hinckley, J. C. Harrison, and Genoa.

Cleared—Propeller W. L. Brown and schooner Cossack.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Nov. 16.—Passed down—Schooner Hartford, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Fletcher, Buffalo, coal.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Simcoe, Collingwood, sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, White Lake, lumber.
Schr L. J. Clark, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Regulator, White Lake, lumber.
Schr I. M. Forrest, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Gesine, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Starucca, Buffalo, 46,500 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn and 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Conneaugh, Erie, 37,500 bu corn.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Sault St. Marie, 500 brls flour.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 21,800 bu wheat.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc.
Prop Swallow, Montague.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Marinette.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven.

Unoccupied English Farms.

So many tenants on the Duke of Marlborough's Oxfordshire property have given up their farms, that he has over 5,000 acres unoccupied and thrown on his own hands. Many other large landlords in the country are in a similar predicament, and in Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire things are even worse. In fact, the number of acres now unoccupied in England is almost incredible.

Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat, and Difficulty of Breathing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and, by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration, and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY MEET ME AT Tribune office Wednesday, 1 p. m. J. H. B.

PERSONAL—TUESDAY, NOV. 23.—WRITE. P.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 EAST RANDOLPH-st., have the best and cheapest place for storing furniture, pianos, mdse. etc. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARBORN-ST., new classes Monday, 7:30 p. m.; Saturday, 10 a. m. Private lessons daily. Miss Callie Vineyard, Teacher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-INCH BORE ENGINE and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, Ill.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—STORE-FIXTURES, SHOW-CASES, desks, elegant B. W. office, cost over $300. At store, 185 Lake-st., at auction Thursday, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock a. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOW READY THE FULL DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of the FIRST GRAND PUBLIC SALE of the CHICAGO REAL ESTATE CALL BOARD, Thursday, Nov. 18, 2 p. m. sharp, at the Real-Estate Rooms, 116 AND 118 DEARBORN-ST.
The low upset prices aggregate $587,250.
Total number of feet frontage, 1,553.
Total number of square feet, 199,382.
Business property on West Madison-st.
Business property on Clark-st.
Business property on Cottage Grove-av.
Business property on West Lake-st.
Business property on North Halsted-st.
Marble-front on Rush-st.
Marble-front on Cass-st.
Marble-front on Indiana-av.
Brick houses on Chicago-av.
Brick houses on Langley-av.
Brick houses on Johnson-place.
Brick houses on Sedgwick-st.
Brick houses on Aberdeen-st.
Brick houses near Lincoln Park.
Houses and lots on North Halsted-st.
House and lot on Carroll-av.
Cottage on Langley-av.
Choice residence lots on Dearborn-av.
Choice residence lots on North State-st.
Choice residence lots on Calumet-av.
Choice residence lots on Prairie-av.
Choice residence lots on Langley-av.
Choice residence lots on North Clark-st.
Choice residence lots near Lincoln Park.
Splendid site for first-class French flats.
Manufacturing property on Fulton-st.
Manufacturing property on North Halsted-st.
Beautiful lots in Hyde Park.
Beautiful lots in Ezandale.
Good lots on Irving-place.
Good lots on Third-av.
Cheap lot on Forty-first-st.
Call for catalogue.
Positively no postponement.
By-bidding strictly prohibited.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees.
W. K. NIXON, Real-Estate, Manager.

FOR SALE—$2,500 CASH WILL BUY 12 LOTS well worth $3,500, located near the city limits; 7 of the lots front on Western-av. boulevard. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—$900, $1,000, $1,050, $1,100, $1,200—near the Stock-Yards; terms, one-third cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—241 FEET OR TEN LOTS LOCATED on Racine and Webster-avs. and Jay-st.; price $5,000; street-cars pass the property. C. W. DEANE, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—$650 (ONE-FOURTH CASH) WILL buy 25x125 on Cottage-Grove-av., near Forty-sixth-st. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—$1,800 WILL BUY A HOUSE OF TEN rooms, lot 25x125, on South Dearborn-st. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH DIVISION, $7,000, A FIRST-class, commodious residence, lot 40x125; a great bargain; one-half cash. GEO. H. ROZET, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT SOUTH CHICAGO IN Sec. 13, 37, 14, three blocks east of Calumet Lake, one block north of the proposed ship canal, and four blocks from Brown's Rolling-Mills, $400 per acre cash. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES AND LOTS on the avenues and Dearborn-st., South Side, from $2,000 to $5,000; paying net 10 per cent net; 25 feet south front, on Huron-st., near Townsend, $50 per foot. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—I AM AUthorized to offer that fine business property 100x124 on southwest corner of Robey and Lake-sts.; partly improved; druggists and grocers wanting stores here. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON ASHLAND-AV. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARket. 1,000 feet on avenues, near Fifty-sixth-st.
400 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
600 feet on Calumet-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
1,000 feet near Hyde Park Station.
2022 Michigan-av., 30 feet and house.
25 feet on Oswego-st., $500.
50 feet on Madison-st., near Fifty-fourth.
500 feet near South Park Station.
B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON which houses will be built to suit the purchasers on easy payments, in the best locality there, with lake water and connected with sewer. Railroad accommodations and educational advantages not surpassed by any place as near the city. Will go with party wishing to purchase to see the property at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO get one of my La Grange lots for $100; only $5 down and $5 monthly. After Nov. 20 they will be $200. Now, strike while the iron is hot. Make a start for a home of your own, and stop paying your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. Come in any pleasant day at 10 o'clock and go out and see the lots, free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT house No. 254 Ashland-av., southeast corner of Van Buren-st.; lot 43x139; good barn and all modern conveniences; will rent for $80 to good tenant. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NEWLY CALcimined and papered, No. 68 Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, ELIGIBLY-LOCAted and elegantly furnished residence to a private family. GEO. H. ROZET, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—THE 4-STORY and basement house, 281 Michigan-av., 3 doors south of Peck-court, has been renovated, calcimined, and furnished throughout with new and elegant furniture; rooms will be rented single or en suite; first-class table board can be had next door.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1243 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience. 494 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1391 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRteenth-st.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, without board; also, one single room.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board, in private family. Reference exchanged. 362 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, EN suite, large, bright, well ventilated. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH CLOSET, unfurnished; also one double and one single room on third floor, furnished. Call at 272 Erie-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM AT 356 WABASH-AV. Immediate possession. Inquire at 43 Fourteenth-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF OR MORE OF COMPLETELY furnished office. 126 Washington-st., Room 37.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SAMPLE-ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR of St. Lawrence Hotel; also sleeping-rooms at low rates.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED house or rooms complete for housekeeping. Address, immediately, B 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house. ERNEST CARTER, 10 Ashland Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL OFFICE FOR printing, about 15 by 20 feet, neighborhood of Clark and Madison-sts. Must be cheap. B 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE FURnished, or would buy the furniture. First-class locality. Address B 74, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AMERICAN WALTHAM, SILVER-CASE watch, stem-winder. Liberal reward given to finder by returning to 4418 Butterfield-st., Town of Lake.

LOST—AT NOON TUESDAY, 16TH, A LACE handkerchief, between Grace Church and Thirteenth-st. The finder will please leave with cashier at W. A. Giles & Bro., corner of State and Washington-st.

LOST—A LADY'S VALUABLE DIAMOND RING; has nine stones; piece of cord on ring to fit finger; probably lost around Hotel Frankfurt, or South Halsted-st., corner Randolph or Monroe-sts. Good reward given if returned care proprietor above hotel, corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av.

LOST—ONE BREAST COLLAR, SADDLE, AND breeching, and one pair of shafts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 42 and 44 Pacific-av., or notifying owners at same place.

LOST—ONE DARK BAY COLT 1½ YEARS OLD; white hind feet; lost Saturday; red flannel on his neck. Reward for return to PETER REDING, Rogers Park.

LOST—TUESDAY, A PACKAGE OF WORSTED embroidery wrapped in tissue paper. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at office Grand Pacific Hotel.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A PURE WHITE heifer calf from South Linn. $5 reward if returned to JOHN WARD, South Linn.

STRAYED—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT IRVING Park on the 15th inst. one sorrel chestnut mare and colt; mare about 10 years old, and colt 6 months; both had on halters. Liberal reward given for their return to L. S. SCRIBNER, Irving Park.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 238 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 AND 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low price; easy terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY ENGAGED IN THE HOT-AIR FURnace business can offer inducements to a person with $5,000 for a partnership. Address Z 32, Tribune.

SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED BY a first-class business man; and one that has a fine business bought; must have a little more capital to work the business; I will allow a man to make $10,000 that will invest from $3,000 to $5,000, and I will do all the work; you do not take any chances in this business; I will stand any investigation wanted. Address B 77, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO INVEST $35,000 IN some good business. If S 86, who inserted the above Nov. 7, will send address he will learn of a lucrative, honorable business. Address B 4, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVE $10,000 TO INVEST Jan. 1, with my services, in some healthy, legitimate manufacturing business, where attention and work will make the business grow, etc. If B 10, who inserted the above Nov. 7, will send address, I have just that very thing in every particular. References etc. Address B 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY TO WRITE AND do general work. Address, stating age, etc., in own handwriting, B 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR 30 DAYS, OR UNTIL JAN. 1, BY a wholesale grocery house a young man to do correspondence; must be a good penman, and correct at figures. Reference required. X 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SHAWL salesmen. ROTHSCHILD'S, 128 State-st.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—A YOUNG MAN WELL recommended can find permanent employment at moderate salary to commence with. Prefer one living in city. B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH DRY GOODS SALESman at 718 South Halsted-st. Good wages and permanent situation.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OR saleslady for cloak department. None other need apply. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG MAN who can write shorthand to make himself generally useful in the office of a manufacturing firm; none but a lively man will do; wages, $12 per week. Address X 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY THAT CAN WRITE A GOOD hand and do some figuring. Address J. J., Thirty-first and State-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY-BODY BUILDER; steady employment. Address, stating wages, or apply to JNO. GLAZEBY & CO., Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. PALMER House Barber Shop, 40 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD TWO OR three years' experience in type-setting; steady job. A. F. BROWN & CO., 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—5 STEAM-FITTERS. APPLY TO SAMUEL J. POPE & CO., 133 Lake-st.

WANTED—PLUMBERS; FIRST-CLASS MEN. Apply immediately. J. P. ROACH, 404 West Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 GOOD LABORERS FOR WORK; wages $1.50 to $2 per day; cheap tickets to all points South. For further particulars call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison-st., Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay $20 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at 19 North Clark-st., up-stairs. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—THREE TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell specialty in furniture line. WOODS, DALTON & CO., 23 Lake-st.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I CAN GET for Iowa, Mo., and Wis., $1.50 to $1.65 per day; free fare; 1,000 for levee work, $2 per day. Cheap tickets to all points South at J. W. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE BOY WHO HAS some drug experience, and not afraid of work, for wholesale drug store. Address, with reference, B 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOYS AND MEN TO PEDDLE new style parlor matches. Call at 13 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY (SWEDE OR NORwegian) to assist on elevator. Apply to JOHN KRANZ, 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY, SOBER MAN ON farm, who understands the care of horses and is a good milker; none but those who want a winter's job need apply. Call to-day, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at 204 South Desplaines-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FINE IMPORTED TWO-CYLinder organ, of very large size and powerful tone, in perfect order. Will sell at a bargain. Inquire at 408 South State-st., in Lawinski's music store.

GREATEST BARGAIN—$50 FOR $110—SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, full warranted, all improvements. 187 West Madison-st.

NOW IS YOUR TIME—A LADY LEAVING THE city must sell elegant seven and a half octave rosewood piano less than lowest price ever known. 730 West Madison-st.

THE PIANOS—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.; WM. P. EMERSON; W. W. KIMBALL.
ORGANS—B. SHONINGER; KIMBALL.
The above are standard instruments.
Warranted five years.
Sold on installments, if required.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED. $230 will buy the high-bred and fast trotting mare Black Rose, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, has full mane and tail to the ground, drives in elegant style without check, is free and pleasant, don't lug or pull, very attractive and graceful; must be seen to be appreciated; is a regular pet; was purchased for owner's daughter for $550 last April, at which time she showed three heats in 2:34, 2:37, and 2:35¾, without any training for speed; she was sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters; dam a Messenger mare; she is warranted sound and kind, and is over the epizootic; reason for selling so low—she is the property of a lady who is going to Florida and has no further use for her. She can be seen and tried at any time at owner's residence, 1319 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES OF ALL KINDS; carriages, buggies, harness, new and second-hand; bankrupt stock of robes and blankets very cheap; money advanced; will exchange. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL PAIR ARABIAN ponies, Maggie and Ben: they are the finest and closest-matched pair that ever came to this city or State; they are 14 hands high, weigh about 900 pounds each, have flowing manes, and tails to the ground; they are twin brother and sister, 7 years old, sired by P. T. Barnum's imported Arabian stallion; they drive like one horse, fear nothing; they are good travelers, and any lady can drive them; are great pets, and their owner is sure to get greatly attached to them; in fact, these ponies must be seen and rode after to be appreciated; will give a satisfactory guarantee: they are perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at any time at barn 303 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES; ONE week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS LEATHER top phaeton buggy. Was made to order and is of best city make. Can be seen at H. EDGERTON'S Livery, 39 East Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FINE, BLACK COUPE horse, sound and gentle. S. L. FRASIER, Thirty-first-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-SEAT SLEIGHS, NEARLY new; 6 swell bodies, 10 Portland cutters. Bankrupt stock, and must be sold at some price in the next ten days. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS by W. H. REED. For particulars inquire at Bassett's stables, 1325 and 1327 Wabash-av.

ONE COUPE HORSE, 4 FAST TROTTERS, TO be sold for less than half price; warranted sound; trial given. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—A GOOD, SOUND horse for the winter; will pay horse's expense. 223 North Clark-st.

$50 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT BLACK BEAR robe, cost $125 last winter in Gunther's, New York; been used only a few times; is good as new. Call at stable 1231 Michigan-av.

$150 WILL BUY A STRONG, HEAVY WORK-horse, blocky built, weighs 1,500 pounds, a good, true puller; anyone needing a good, honest workhorse, not fixed up to sell, will find a horse that will prove satisfactory; he is warranted sound and kind; will give a week's trial; he is worth more money, but must sell him, as he was taken for debt. Call at stable in rear of house 312 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with room, $3.50 to $5 per week; day boarders wanted.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—TO RENT—A SINGLE room with board.

West Side.

248 WEST MONROE-ST., UP-STAIRS—TWO boarders wanted, where there are no children nor other boarders. Terms, $4 per week.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board.

39 PECK-COURT—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURnished alcove and other rooms, with board.

1233 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT and back room, second floor, with board.

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 175 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 per day; $4 to $6 per week; day board, $4.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, with board, would like a room-mate. Address B 84, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SISTER, AND two children for two or three weeks; West Side preferred; good accommodations required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address DAKOTA, Grand Pacific Hotel.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family where home comforts can be had. No boarding-houses wanted. Must be on West Side, somewhere near Madison-st. and Ashland-av. Best of references furnished. Address B 23, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—MRS. DR. ELLIS HAS REMOVED from 239 to 246 West Madison-st., and will be pleased to see all who want a true reading of their life; select fortunate numbers for all persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December. For terms call or send for circular. The Doctor has been very sick for past three weeks. Correspondents please have patience; your letters will be answered soon.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSton, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 391 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENT FOR THE IRIDIUM PEN AND THE Russian Mohets pen. Branch office 425 State-st., first floor, front. Orders promptly attended to.

GANTZ' BOSS KOFF KANDY NOT SOLD ON street. Druggists and grocers keep it. Exchange Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR COOK IN A SUBurban town near Chicago; all city conveniences in kitchen; good wages; good treatment; no washing. Best of recommendations required. Call at Room 28 Tribune office Thursday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 405 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply for two days at 665 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family at Hyde Park. Call after 10 o'clock at 1321 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 332 Wabash-av., immediately.

WANTED—AT 589 ADAMS-ST., A COMPETENT girl for general housework; no washing; good wages.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. References required. Apply at 95 Aberdeen-st., corner of Jackson.

WANTED—A KIND GIRL OR WOMAN TO WAIT on an invalid lady, 8 or 9 hours in the day, and board at home. Apply at 1301 Wabash-av., to-day, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 317 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class cook.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; also, a girl to do second work and take care of children. References required. Apply at 2289 Calumet-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress at 2619 Prairie-av.; six in family; every convenience; wages $4. First-class references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM, and to do otherwise useful; good wages; prompt pay. 703 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1892 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE-GIRL AT 230 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO ASSIST in the care of an infant. Call at 2115 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, SELF-RELIANT WOMEN to make $25 to $50 a week canvassing for "Physiology of Women," by Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D. Call or write for an agency to CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO INTRODUCE A new publication to be sold on installments. C. B. BEACH & CO., 36 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE PAPER BOXES, at 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN ABOUT 30 YEARS OF age to learn burnishing gold. Apply between 7 and 9 o'clock in morning. Western Decorating Works, 205 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES TO mark clothing in MUNGER'S laundry. Good penmanship indispensable. Apply at laundry, 157 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR entry clerk. Unexceptionable references from last place employed. Address B 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HARDWARE STORE by young man; six years' experience in Scotland; not afraid of work. Best reference. Address B 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRE-INSURANCE office in any capacity; experienced; salary no object. Best reference. Address X 87, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale house where he may advance on his merits. References given. Address B 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Scandinavian, as clerk in a grocery store; three years' experience. Good references. Address B. A., 719 Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FAMILY COACHMAN by a thoroughly competent man, Dane, 30 years old, 11 years' experience, temperate, willing, and obliging. Address B 16, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE [illegible] desiring a first-class position [illegible] wide-awake, and experienced, can [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD (NORWEgian) business man, living in La Crosse, Wis., as traveling agent in and around La Crosse for Wisconsin and Minnesota. He speaks besides Norwegian, English and German. The best of references. Please address Box 458, La Crosse, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS man, 45 years of age, married (one 13-year-old child), as janitor or watchman. Best of city references. Address X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CIGAR salesman; has a paying trade in this city and vicinity. Address B 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED paint, color, and varnish salesman, having good knowledge of the business, and a good trade in the city and also through the Northwest, would like to make arrangement with a Chicago house. Address B 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN furnish references from former employers. Address X 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GRAIN OR PROVISIONS by a young man of some experience; salary no object. Best references. Address A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STEADY girl in a private family. Call at 23 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work and sewing in a private family. Call for two days at 85 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply at 405 [illegible]. References given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls to cook and laundry in a private family. Call or address for two days at 38 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a first-class family; no other need apply. First-class references if required. 346 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do work in a small family; no cards answered. Call at 325 Deering-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work, and the other general housework in a private family. Call at 48 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework or second work; is a good washer. Address or call for two days at 50 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 84 West Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE German girls for general and second work. Call for two days at 215 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family. Call at 55 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RELIABLE girls to do second-work and plain sewing or to take care of children. Call at 22 West Twenty-fourth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do general housework in a private family. City reference. Please call at 229 South Peoria-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do kitchen and laundry work. 305 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress in private family; good wages. No. 23 Hurlbut-st., Mrs. Becker.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do chamber-work or second-work in a first-class boarding-house. 59 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD COOK AND laundress; good references. Call at 130 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE, tidy girls, for cooking, second, or general work; city or suburban private or boarding-house. No objection to a situation. Call at 17 Twentieth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in first-class family. Call Wednesday at 113 Dearborn-st., side door.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady as seamstress and to take care of children. Best of references. Address B 54, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, general, second, dining, laundry, and nurse girls; several good help as usual; by all telephones. City fee, $1. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' MAID OR companion; also to do any kind of housework or sewing. Address 63 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady as companion; will travel. References exchanged. Address C. Box 75, Mattoon, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND other good collaterals. MOLAIN & WITT, Room 15 Otis Block.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. [illegible]

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. [illegible]

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, and on other good securities. [illegible]

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Broker, 26 Washington-st.

I HAVE FROM $5 TO $100 TO INVEST IN any safe business. Address A 94, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. [illegible]

WOULD SOME KIND-HEARTED GENTLEMAN loan a respectable lady $50 for three months; good security given. [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell their cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get as much for it as they can anywhere else. [illegible] will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. [illegible]

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 224 State-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEORGE F. FIELD, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

JUDGE THOMAS S. STANSFIELD, of South Bend, is at the Tremont.

JUDGE N. M. HUBBARD and wife, of Cedar Rapids, are at the Pacific.

R. W. MCCLAUGHRY, Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary, is at the Pacific.

EDWARD S. BRAGG, M. C., of the Fifth Wisconsin District, is at the Tremont.

W. W. FOSTER, agent of the Sol Smith Russell combination, is at the Tremont.

L. E. SNIVELY, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Tremont.

F. W. KINGSBURY and family, and Gen. J. N. Potter, U. S. A., are registered at the Palmer.

O. H. LA GRANGE, ex-Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal., is a guest at the Palmer House.

D. HENRY LATIMER, Liverpool; James Freeman, London; S. J. Oakford, Honolulu, and H. Greey, Yokohama, are at the Pacific.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was: 8 a. m., 23 deg.; 10 a. m., 23; 12 m., 21; 3 p. m., 20; 8 p. m., 16. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.59; 8 p. m., 29.98.

C. B. PECK, General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, J. H. Cheney, Vice-President of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, are at the Palmer.

NICOLINA LUND, a Norwegian woman 42 years of age, whose husband deserted her some time ago, was sent to the County Hospital yesterday with a broken ankle. She wandered in an intoxicated condition into the yard in the rear of No. 169 Union street, and slipped on a piece of ice.

THE Farragut Boat Club has made arrangements with the Illinois Central Railroad by which a How truss viaduct will be built from the boat-house to the foot of Twenty-fifth street for the exclusive use of members of the Club and their friends. The bridge will be a single span, seventy-five feet long and twelve feet wide, costing about $1,000, and its completion is expected within a fortnight.

B. M. MUNN, the lawyer, was run over yesterday morning by one of the heavy trucks of the Illinois Central Railroad at the corner of Lake street and Fifth avenue, and severely injured. He had just come in from Wilmette on the train, and, in trying to avoid a carriage at the crossing, slipped and fell, and was run over by the heavy vehicle. He was severely injured in the small of the back, and his left wrist broken by one of the wheels. He was speedily moved to a drugstore, and shortly afterwards taken to his home at Wilmette.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 422 Huron street upon Emil Bachmann, who was scalded to death by falling backwards into a tub of hot water; at No. 485 Canal street upon James Kowosh, who was crushed in Flint & Odell's elevator one day last week; at No. 95 Front street upon a Polish child, who died of convulsions; at No. 151 Sheffield avenue upon Louisa Ohlman, 27 years of age, who died of hemorrhage of the lungs; and at the Morgue upon an unknown man found floating in the mouth of the river.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Veteran Union League and Building Association was held last evening at the Palmer House. Col. Le Grand Perce presided. Congressman Davis, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Capt. McGrath, and twelve others were admitted to membership. The Board of Directors were authorized to secure suitable temporary quarters, and Messrs. W. N. Coulston, R. W. Smith, and James A. Sexton were appointed a Committee to select the site for the permanent memorial building to be erected by the Association. The meeting then adjourned until the first Tuesday in December.

THE attorney for William Leahy, father of the girl Mary Leahy, on whose behalf an application for maintenance was heard and granted the other day in the County Court, writes to THE TRIBUNE to say that his client, while a poor man, has always desired the girl to have the best care she could get at the least expense, notwithstanding he had lost all control over her through the wicked and unholy influences of bad associates; that he never refused to support her, but has always done everything in his power to keep her at home and make her an honorable and dutiful daughter, while she utterly refused to be counseled by him.

THE Lincoln Park Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Present, Messrs. Winston, Arnold, Kadisk, and Stockton. The President was authorized to see that work was resumed in filling the open space between the breakwater and the drive south of North avenue. Mr. R. Kanters & Son, of Holland, Mich., having finished their contract for building the brush breakwater, or dyke, on the Park-Front, submitted their final statement, which was referred to Commissioner Withrow and Superintendent Benson for final action. The Superintendent was instructed to at once erect the rough board shelter for the accommodation of skaters, which will be located at the south end of the large pond.

THE Committee of the former students of Lombard University, heretofore appointed to submit plans for a boarding-hall in connection with that institution, met Monday evening at Kinsley's. After discussing a bountiful repast provided by the Rev. E. L. Conger, a set of plans drawn by Mr. George Tapper was presented and considered. They contemplate a three-story substantial brick building to accommodate forty-two students. It was thought that $5,000 could be raised by next June for such a building, and a subscription was started and will be vigorously pushed. Mr. H. N. Higginbotham, the Rev. E. L. Conger, M. R. Harris, S. P. McConnell, Leslie Greenwood, Otis Jones, Samuel Kerr, and H. H. Ring were present.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB met last evening at their hall on Twenty-second street, Mr. J. W. Waughop in the chair. All bills against the Club were audited and ordered paid. The campaign recently closed was the subject of congratulatory speeches by several gentlemen. The canvassers and challengers of the Club gave their experiences on election-day, and said they believed very few, if any, illegal votes were cast in the ward. The canvassing-books and plats of residences and lots were of great help, and it was voted that the books and plats be preserved for use at the April election.

Several gentlemen were in favor of smaller precincts, so that no man entitled to vote should be deprived of his right to exercise that privilege. It was thought it would be in the interest of justice to have precincts not contain over 400 voters.

Mr. Bissell offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in using his position, pending the late election, to promote the ends of a desperate partisanship, in causing notorious gamblers and men known as pugilists and criminals to be appointed as special policemen, with the evident design of overawing peaceable voters and preventing the election officers appointed by the United States authorities from exercising their appropriate duties, and by his inflammatory appeals to citizens urging them to violate the election laws of this State, the Mayor of this city has shown himself to be a dangerous demagog, and utterly unfit to hold the high office with which he is intrusted.

Resolved, That this Club pledges its united and unceasing efforts to secure, at the coming election a change whereby some one worthy of the position shall be elected to preside over the interests of this great municipality.

The resolutions were greeted with applause, and would have undoubtedly passed but for the remarks of Judge Cary and others that it would be attaching too much importance to Mayor Harrison to notice him in the manner proposed. The Mayor had written himself down an ass, and Republicans should be contented therewith. The resolutions were then withdrawn by the mover, soon after which the Club adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

THE CITY-HALL.

SUPERINTENDENT O'DONNELL is in quest of winter caps for the police force, and will be glad to receive proposals from reputable dealers.

THE Fire-Marshal's report for October shows the number of fires to have been eighty-four and the false alarms four. The property involved was valued at $3,499,138, and the total loss is estimated at $78,962, which was fully covered by insurance.

COMMISSIONER WALLER yesterday declared the contract for the improvement of Fulton street forfeited and notified the bondsmen of the contractors of his action. He also invited new proposals for the work, and expects to make the award to-day. There will be no further trifling with contractors, if Mr. Waller can help it.

W. A. HENDRIE wrote the Mayor yesterday in reference to the proposition to erect a town clock in the new City-Hall, prompted by the fact that the Dearborn Observatory took the advance step some days ago. He charges that the Observatory people used his clock before the fire, and were paid for it, and proposes to furnish a new one, and give the city the correct time for the same figure,—$1,000 a year. Searching the records shows that the old clock cost the city, for the short time it was used, $2,283, but who got the money is not known. Mr. Hendrie, however, claims that he got nothing, and appears to base his claim for a future contract upon this fact.

COUNTY-COMMISSIONER STEWART called upon Commissioner Waller yesterday in reference to the unpaid water-tax for the County Hospital. The question of rebating the tax, amounting to over $3,000, was before the Council some weeks ago, and it was decided that no rebate would be allowed, and Mr. Stewart called to try to adjust matters, and used all of his persuasive powers in vain. Mr. Waller says the tax must be paid, and to-day a final notice will be given, and if the tax is not paid the water will be turned off. It would have been turned off long ago but for the fact that the city desired to show the county every possible favor, and to be in shape to put the responsibility where it belonged when the shutting-off of the water could no longer be postponed.

A STRANGE MUDDLE.

In reference to the changes made in the Adams street viaduct, nothing new could be learned yesterday. The City Engineer held to his report that no change had been made in the grade, and the complaining Alderman took the opposite view of the situation. But, whatever may be the facts as to the grade, there is no dispute about the railroad companies having shortened the west span about fifteen feet, and this without the knowledge of the city authorities. And in looking into this matter it transpires that the companies in question have been even further indulged, the fact being that in the erection of their depot building they have encroached upon Adams street. The liberties they have taken may not be of any damage to the city or the public, but they should have had permission to do what they have done, or, in the absence of permission, have been stopped in their work. Mr. Waller has summoned the railroad authorities to explain, and he expects to meet them to-day.

BRIDEWELL PARDONS.

For some weeks past several of the Aldermen have been making inquiry as to the number of Bridewell pardons issued by the Mayor, but have not been able to get any satisfaction, and now comes a state of affairs growing out of it which needs explanation. The last quarterly report of the Superintendent of the Bridewell shows that for the three months ending Oct. 1 the Mayor granted 152 pardons, but going through his Honor's weekly reports to the Council, which he is required to make, quite a discrepancy appears. They show that for the three months he only granted 107 pardons,—a discrepancy between his figures and those of Superintendent Felton of forty-five prisoners. There is something wrong, of course, somewhere; but just where it is remains to be seen. Taking Mr. Felton's report as correct, it seems that the Mayor has pardoned forty-five individuals for whom he has not accounted to the Council; and, taking the Mayor's figures as correct, it appears that Mr. Felton has let out forty-five of the unfortunates without authority. Nothing short of an investigation can settle the dispute where such a difference exists, and when the facts are brought to the attention of the Aldermen they will no doubt be inclined to have the matter looked into, especially since it is claimed that they have recently been denied access to the pardon-records.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE Committee on Public Charities of the County Board met yesterday afternoon. A few bills were audited, and the question of furnishing supplies for the charitable institutions under the control of the county was discussed. Bids for 150 barrels of flour for the Insane Asylum had been advertised for, and they were opened yesterday, but it was finally decided to reject the bids put in and advertise for new ones. Mr. Smith, representing Durand & Co., was quite indignant at this action, as his bid was 30 cents per barrel lower than that of any other bidder, and he claimed that the sample sent with his bid had been tampered with.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS.

The Committee having in charge Mr. Sexton's claims met for further discussion. The items for delays, as figured out, now are $17,865 on the brickwork, $593 on rubble stonework, $16,830 on plain, and $9,198 on cast-iron work, and $4,538 on fire-proof work, making in all $49,023 for delays. He claims that if he had been permitted to go on with his work as his contract contemplated he could have finished the work at the original figures. He was delayed, and in the meantime the price of material increased, so that he was at the additional expense, above stated, in procuring material after the time specified in the contract. His claim for interest on money due, which he could not get, is placed at $6,000. There is a claim for $30,000 on the dome for work which he contracted for, but which he was not allowed to complete. Besides these, $50,000 is claimed for profits, of which he was deprived by reason of change in contracts, the materials for which he had provided himself with before the change was made. The Committee did not reach any conclusion.

Harms' claim for $59,947, which is a judgment of court, is also before the Committee. Harms is reported willing to accept $41,000, which the Board formerly allowed him. The claim of the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company for $26,662 is principally for delays, but the Committee is not inclined to favor it, because it holds that the claimant was responsible for the delays. The bill of $5,000 of O'Brien, the plasterer, is an estimate of the architect, about which there is no dispute. The bill of Shuster & Lamparter, plumbers, for $7,000, is for work performed. There is no money in the building fund to pay these claims, and a movement was made yesterday to transfer $200,000 from the general to this fund. It was, however, referred to the Finance Committee. The Court-House fund has still $150,000 in bonds not yet sold to its credit, and something may be done to dispose of them to meet the wants of the fund.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

James McNamara, an old lake captain, laid a complaint before County-Attorney Willett yesterday, of the manner in which patients are treated at the Insane Asylum at Jefferson. Mr. McNamara's story was to the effect that a friend of his, James O'Connell by name, formerly a grocery-keeper, but now almost an imbecile, has been in the asylum for some time past, and was visited about two weeks ago by a lady acquaintance, to whom he confided the fact that he had secreted a knife in a bureau drawer, with which he meant to kill himself rather than longer endure the cruel treatment to which he was subjected by his keepers. The lady told the attendants, who, upon searching the bureau, found the knife. They then put him in a straight jacket. O'Connell complained that the jacket was laced so tight as almost to stop his breath, and, when an attempt was made to put one on upon the succeeding night, resisted. Thereupon, according to O'Connell's statement to McNamara, he was seized by three or four attendants, kicked in the stomach, and hit so severely over both eyes that they were still empurpled eleven days afterwards. The attendants said to the captain that O'Connell had had a fight with another patient, but O'Connell said the attendants were responsible for his injuries. The complaint is quite likely to become the subject of an investigation by the County Board.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE Custom-House receipts yesterday were $5,488.

THE Sub-Treasury paid out $35,000 gold and $5,000 silver, and took in $5,000 silver.

THE Internal-Revenue office collected $25,797 yesterday on spirits, $4,190 on cigars and tobacco, $578 on beer, and $60 on licenses, etc.; total, $30,626.

COMMISSIONER HOYNE yesterday heard the case of Owen O'Malley, charged with interfering with S. M. Booth, a Deputy-Marshal, on election day at the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward. He produced a host of witnesses to prove an alibi, and was discharged. The case of Charles Sokup, charged with making a false affidavit for a voter, was continued by the Commissioner to Friday morning on account of the absence of witnesses.

THE following is a list—somewhat larger than usual—of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Ed McQuaid, 2 one-quarter pipes brandy; G. S. Haskell & Co., 56 bales spinach seeds; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; C. Gossage & Co., 1 case dry goods; J. Naughton, 2 cases books; Wilson Bros., 1 case linens; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 124 sacks salt (brown) and 8 dozen dunnage mats; Irwin, Orr & Co., 1 car barley; Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., 4 cases twine; Grommes & Uhlrich, 59 barrels bottled ale, 50 barrels ginger ale, and 100 barrels bottled stout; F. M. Hoyne & Co., 15 casks ale; Field, Leiter & Co., 17 packages dry goods; F. Madlener, 4 casks brandy and 2 casks wine; Gustave Schmidt, 35 casks wine and 1 case show-cards; S. Freedman, 2 packages wine; J. M. Faulhaber, 17 packages wine, etc.; Enright & Kelly, 5 ⅛-pipes brandy; Melville, Frazer & Co., 100 barrels salt fish; S. H. Laramie & Co., 17,848 bushels barley. The collections were $5,488.

RAILWAY MAIL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual Convention of the United States Railway Mail-Service Mutual Benefit Association began yesterday morning in the club-room on the parlor floor of the Palmer House, President H. C. Dunne, of St. Louis, in the chair. G. W. Lambert, of Indianapolis, the Secretary pro tem. appointed at the special Convention held at Pittsburg Aug. 16, in place of W. W. James, the late General Secretary and Treasurer, was present, and officiated in that capacity.

AMONG THE DELEGATES

in attendance were J. M. Hubbard, Sixth Division; W. G. Lowell, Ninth; George H. Campbell, Seventh; J. N. Thomas, Seventh; John A. Bryan, Ninth; E. O. Rose and Robert Coates, Ninth; George G. Burdick, Seventh; D. G. Harney, Ninth; William Harvey, Fourth; William B. Boutwell, Ninth; C. C. Campbell, Seventh; T. R. Jenkins and C. N. Storey, Fifth; A. J. Miller, Second; Frank M. Smith and W. B. Atkinson, Third; J. M. Tyner and L. E. Palmer, Fifth; S. H. Vedder, Sixth; James Johnson, Second; John Dorrance, Second; E. M. Brown, Jr., and J. Hale, Sixth; J. S. Weaver, Seventh; W. V. Bailey, Third; S. F. Champlin, Ninth; T. B. Laughlin, Sixth; F. Berckheimer, Fifth; L. H. Chapin, Sixth; W. C. Towers, Seventh; H. J. Sheels and J. W. Pratt, Sixth; Wallace Rhodes, Fourth; A. J. Heath, Sixth; R. C. Jackson, Second; L. Spaeth, J. W. Shawban, H. O. Kennedy, Ellis Miller, J. H. Matthews, Watson Scott, Jacob J. Fraub, and C. J. French, Fifth; J. A. Montgomery, Sixth; John Torrance Fifth; J. V. Henry, Charles L. Wight, Sixth; O. B. Toole, Sixth; H. Schlanter, H. Shulters, G. P. Plinney, and P. A. Folckemer, Fifth.

THE MORNING SESSION

was devoted entirely to the business of appointing Committees on the Investigation of James' Accounts, Credentials, and the filling of vacancies in the Executive Committee. The first-named and most important Committee consisted of H. O. Kennedy, A. J. Miller, W. B. Atkinson, Walter Rhodes, J. W. Shawban, Charles L. Wight, R. W. Camp, and E. O. Rose. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock, and the interim spent in committee work.

On reassembling in the afternoon the Committee on Credentials made its report. The list of actual members in good standing present was small, but they represented a good deal through an abnormally large number of proxies committed to their care by the boys who are taking care of Uncle Sam's mailbags en route and couldn't come themselves.

Committees were appointed on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws and Resolutions, and a special committee of five to secure a charter from the State of Illinois for the Association.

The Committee appointed to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee merely reported progress, and not much of it at that, and was very properly allowed further time. While the subject of the Executive Committee and its composition, past, present, and future, was thus touched on, some one inquired if Mr. F. M. Smith, the only member present, for an account of his experiences as one of the body. Mr. Smith gave them in a lugubrious sort of way well fitted to express the disgust he felt at his association with the Committee. In answer to several questions as to what had become of James' bond, he said he understood it was last in the hands of J. F. Langley, Chairman of the Committee. As to whether the bond could be enforced or not, there seemed to be some doubt. One of the bondsmen was undoubtedly good, but the other had been represented as having turned over about everything to his wife.

Mr. Torrance oracularly stated, without going into any particulars, that the bond was good against James until his successor was elected and qualified, and, being good, the liability would be enforced. This hopeful picture of things brought down a vigorous amount of applause.

Word was received about this time from the Committee which was sitting on

JAMES' ACCOUNTS

that it would be able to report in a short time. Inasmuch as the Association couldn't very well do anything until the report was received and it knew what had become of the books, how much money it had, and how much had leaked through a hole, and, inasmuch as the hour for dinner was close at hand, a motion to take a recess until 8 o'clock was hailed with joy, and immediately adopted.

The Convention reassembled in the evening and listened to the reading of the Treasurer's report, from which it appears there is a balance on hand of $869.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined Mr. Lambert's report, and had found it correct.

The Convention then went into secret session for the purpose of considering the matter of the James defalcation. A very acrimonious discussion was had upon this subject, in which the ex-Treasurer was handled without gloves, and, although no books were available, he having reported them stolen, it was shown pretty clearly that he was short to the amount of $4,300. Through the instrumentality of his counsel a proposition was made to the Convention to settle his liability by paying $1,000 and giving the Association a quit-claim deed for a farm in Virginia, but the proposal was rejected, the Association preferring to cover the amount of his loss by an assessment of $5 to $10 on each member to giving Mr. James a whitewashing for $1,000.

After the secret session the meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

HADDUCK—GROSS.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday morning in Grace Episcopal Church on Wabash avenue, the parties to the contract being Miss Nellie Gross, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gross, and Mr. Frank Hadduck, only son of the late B. F. Hadduck, Esq. The church was well filled with the friends of the young couple. At precisely 12 o'clock the groom, accompanied by his "best man," Mr. George W. Roberts, entered the chancel from the vestry and took up a position in front of the Rev. Clinton Locke, Rector of the church. The ushers, Messrs. John Van Valkenburg and B. McC. Tooker, then escorted Mrs. B. F. Hadduck, mother of the groom, and Mrs. Dr. Gross, mother of the bride, to seats in front of the chancel. Returning to the door, the ushers marched up again, followed by the bride and her father, the organist playing the Mendelssohn "Wedding March." The bride wore a rich robe of white satin, elegantly trimmed with lace, court train, and bridal veil. Mrs. Hadduck and Mrs. Gross also wore rich dresses. After Dr. Locke had pronounced the words which made the young couple man and wife, the procession marched in reverse order down the centre aisle, and were driven to the Palmer House, where a wedding breakfast was served to the relatives and intimate friends. After a bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Hadduck will reside at the Palmer House.

MILES—TAYLOR.

The wedding of Miss Katie M. Taylor, a young lady well known in West Side social circles, and Mr. Hazen T. Niles, the Lieutenant of Company C, First Infantry, was solemnized in a very pleasant manner last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 185 Western avenue. Mr. Niles is one of the original members of the "First," and has been connected with Company C since its organization, consequently he is well known to militia men. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church. The young couple were unattended, save by Messrs. James Y. Oliver and Thomas Ketchum, who acted as ushers. After the knot was tied, there was enjoyable reception given, and a wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Niles left on the evening train for St. Louis, and on their return they will reside at No. 20 Ogden avenue.

BARBER-ADAMS.

The nuptials of Miss Victoria C. Adams, a young lady who has gained some prominence in musical circles, and Mr. John O. Barber, bookkeeper in the Corn Exchange Bank, were celebrated at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, in the Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Larrabee street, the Rev. F. P. Cleveland, pastor of the church, officiating. The audience assembled in the church was a large and select one, and the organist performed a wedding march composed by the bride. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the happy young couple departed on a brief wedding-tour.

A VERY ENJOYABLE RECEPTION

was given last evening by Mrs. Frederick H. Winston, at her elegant residence, No. 369 Superior street, corner of Pine. The interior of the house was brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated with flowers and tropical plants, and the ladies and gentlemen present represented Chicago's best society. The guests were received by Mrs. Winston and her daughters, who occupied positions in the front parlor. The toilets displayed by the ladies were rich and magnificent. John Hand's full orchestra furnished delightful music, and a supper was served during the evening by Kinsley. The guests did not depart until a late hour.

DR. SHIPMAN.

The Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Foundlings' Home, of which Mrs. T. B. Carse is President, last evening tendered Dr. Shipman and wife, the parents of the institution, a formal welcome or reception on account of their recent return from an eight months' tour abroad. They are greatly beloved by the Society, and, during their absence, the ladies had furnished the parlors by contributions, and had prepared a lunch at the Home for the reception. The attendance was very large, the welcome most earnest, and the evening was pleasantly passed in social converse, interlarded with music. There were present, among others, Mrs. Mancel Talcott, Dr. Duncan and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mrs. David C. Bradley, Mrs. Ambrose, Col. Sherburne, Dr. R. N. Foster, Mrs. Ketchum; Mrs. J. C. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Hoag, of Evanston; Mrs. Col. Rogers, of Michigan; Miss Cora Rand, of Massachusetts; Judge Bangs and daughter, Mrs. Dryer, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Gooding, Mrs. S. C. Buchanan, Mrs. W. C. Warner, Mrs. E. Corby, Mrs. F. A. Morell, Mrs. James Brodie, Dr. E. C. Cook, the Misses Shipman, Mrs. Dr. E. G. Cook, Mrs. P. S. Meserole, Prof. Fisk, and Mrs. Parks. In connection with the furnishing of the parlors, and the providing of the lunch, the ladies desire to return their acknowledgments to all of the contributors, among whom were Palmer & Fuller, Judson & Co., Field & Leiter, Farwell & Co., the Chicago Carpet Company, Hibbard & Spencer, E. Lovejoy, W. G. Holmes, C. Brachvogel, Kügemann & Co., H. T. Thompson, W. S. Thurber, Spiegel & Co., H. J. Milligan, Andrews & Co., Dibble & Co., Race Bros., Messrs. Kinsley, Brazelton, Lawrence, Wright, Lord, and Riley, and Messrs. Sherman & Fiarlin, all of whom gave in goods, cash, or work. The Home is now caring for about fifty little waifs, varying in age from 10 days to as many months, and its general neatness and the efficiency of its management were never more marked than at present.

WEST LAKE STREET.

A NEW RAILWAY ORDINANCE.

At the Council meeting Monday evening a variety of documents were rushed in by the Aldermen and referred without so much as the reading of their titles, and among them, it appears, was a substitute for the West Side Street Railway ordinance vetoed by the Mayor a few weeks ago. It very naturally escaped the attention of the reporter, but that such a document would be presented had been indicated in these columns, consequently its presentation was not unexpected.

The ordinance provides for the extension of the tracks of the Company on Milwaukee avenue, "from the tracks now in use thereon, at the intersection of Clinton street, to Lake street, and to a connection with the tracks of the Company on Lake street; and a double track on Lake street, from the tracks at Rockwell street to Central Park, and from the tracks now in use on Lake street at Union Park, easterly on Lake street, to Lake street bridge, and over and along Lake street to the east line of State street, and thence with a single track to the east line of Wabash avenue. It further provides that the privilege shall last for twenty years; that no greater sum than 5 cents shall be charged for the transportation of a single passenger; that the new lines shall be in operation by June 1, 1881; that the Company shall keep sixteen feet of the street in repair; that in the event of a four-track bridge being erected at Lake street, to be operated by steam, the Company will pay one-half of the total cost, and $1,000 annually toward keeping it in repair and operating it; that the Company will pay an annual license of $50 per car to the city for the daily average number of cars used on the new lines; that cars shall be run from Rockwell street to Central Park as often as once in every twenty minutes during business hours, and one car from the eastern terminus at or about 11 o'clock each evening; and that the failure of the Company to comply with any of these provisions, after thirty days' notice being given, shall act as a forfeiture of all of its rights and privileges under the ordinance.

Very few of the Aldermen talked to yesterday knew of the introduction of the ordinance, but when its provisions were explained to them they thought most favorably of it. Said one, "They propose to concede more than we asked," and in fact the liberality of the Company appears to be more than any one expected. It more than covers the demands of the Mayor, expressed in his veto of the original ordinance, and, so far as could be learned, no one to whom its provisions were explained could be found to present any serious objection to its passage provided the Company had obtained the consent of the Lake street property-owners to occupy the street between the bridge and Wabash avenue.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

SCHARLAU DEFEATED FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The official canvass of the returns of the late election show that Mieroslawski and not Scharlau, was elected Representative from the Fifth District, making two Democrats and one Republican, instead of one of the former and two of the latter, as heretofore announced. The Board of Canvassers suspected the possible election of Mieroslawski several days ago, on account of the discrepancy between the votes for Phelps and Scharlau, but they were unable to say so positively until yesterday, when a rough addition of the figures developed that Mieroslawski had a majority of 403. Scharlau's defeat must have been brought about by Phelps, who it is alleged had the tickets reprinted and "plumped" for himself. In the Third Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward Phelps received 1,768 votes to 18 for Scharlau; in the Fifth Precinct 1,662 to 55½; and in the Sixth Precinct 404 to 1½. Had Phelps been less selfish, Scharlau could have been elected by at least 1,000 or 1,500 majority.

THAT REJECTED VOTE.

The Canvassing Board are displeased at the criticisms regarding their action in throwing out the Presidential vote of the Third Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward. It appears that the return made by the judges was "James A. Garfield had 351 votes for Presidential Elector; W. S. Hancock had 135 votes for Presidential Elector; Chester A. Arthur had 351 votes for Presidential Elector; W. L. English had 135 votes for Presidential Elector." In view of this fact, the Board being a ministerial body and not a judicial one, they could not go back of this return, though believing it erroneous. They will, however, call the attention of the State Board to the matter when reporting the result of the canvass. Such a return was due to the ignorance of the judges; but as they only filled out one of the tally-sheets, which did not contain the name of a single one of the Electors, they cannot now make the correction. The judges of at least fifteen precincts have been sent for to correct clerical errors,—a circumstance which indicates that a large percentage of the persons elected for judges and clerks of election are incompetent or very careless.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday. An ordinance was adopted declaring it to be a nuisance to use steam as a motive power for propelling any street-car or other vehicle upon or along any street-railway or horse-railroad located or running upon or along any street or highway in the town, and prohibiting the same. Any company, persons, or corporation who shall use, or cause or permit to be used, steam as a motive power contrary to the ordinance to be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50 for any day or part of a day they may so use said power. It also makes it finable for each conductor, fireman, engineer, or other person who may assist in using steam under the ordinance in a sum not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense, or be imprisoned in the Town Calaboose or County Jail till the fines and costs be paid. It also repeals the former ordinance on this subject, and instead of being directed solely against the North Chicago City Railroad Company, which has the only steam dummy being operated on the streets of the town, is general against all steam dummies or steam motive power on the public streets.

The Town Engineer submitted the plats ordered by the Board for a system for house numbering. Adopted. The Clerk will be in readiness to issue certificates of numbers as soon as he receives the necessary books, which will be Dec. 1. The Clerk was also instructed to report at the next meeting all orders which may have been made for sidewalks during the past year, and, where the same are not completed, to submit an ordinance for them at next meeting. This will have the desired effect of compelling those who have not built their walks to build at once, or be liable to additional expense by means of a special assessment on their property.

ALASKA.

Earthquake Shock—Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Sitka advices via Port Townsend say the town was visited by a severe cyclone and heavy shock of earthquake Oct. 26. The wharf was wrecked, and many roofs and fences demolished.

A party of miners returned from the interior of Alaska and headwaters of the Yukon River report finding numerous gold deposits and indications of rich placers. Another expedition will go out next season.

Work is suspended temporarily in the quartz mines near Sitka, but will soon be recommenced. The Indians are quiet.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Yesterday afternoon, just before the Common Pleas Court, No. 2, adjourned, M. Pflaum, Esq., counsel for Mrs. Carrie M. Merian, a resident of Philadelphia, made application to Judge Ewing for a bench-warrant for the arrest of Charles Tate. Mrs. Merian averred in her affidavit that, several years since, she had been approached by Tate, and had been induced to give him $700 for investment, he having represented that he had a large manufacturing establishment, and an extensive estate in Virginia. The warrant was issued and made returnable this morning, but the hearing was postponed until Friday. Tate made a statement in regard to the claim of Mrs. Merian. He and others had formed a company in Philadelphia for speculative purposes, and Mrs. Merian had invested her money, as all the others had done, at their own risk. The enterprise did not pay, and he was out of pocket over $9,000. He had paid claims which he was not legally bound to pay, and would rather pay Mrs. Merian than be subjected to such annoyance as this arrest had caused him. Tate and a man named Butler are interested in some of the Colorado mines. Butler, who has been in the city several days, said this evening that he and Tate had been connected as partners for more than a year past in Colorado mining claims, and had come to the city together for the purpose of purchasing machinery for developing the extensive territory under their control. He added that Tate's transactions in Philadelphia were not known to him until last evening, but that they will not be allowed to operate against their joint interests in Colorado, as they have not only shipped machinery from this city, but also from Chicago.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 16.—Prof. C. N. Crandle, hailing from Ohio some years since, who drives a thriving business as teacher of penmanship in this city, and who was married here only a year ago or so to a Miss Allen, of excellent repute, left town very strangely last night with one Eugene Logan, an employé of the *Vidette* office, a warm friend of Crandle's, who came here from the same town. Logan is single, but Crandle leaves his wife with a babe, and very meagerly provided for so far as can be learned. Neither of the men left information of their intentions. Both Crandle and his wife had some money deposited at the Farmers' National Bank. Before leaving he drew out all but $50 of his own money. It is known that all was not lovely at the Crandle home, but this unceremonious departure seems inexplicable.

TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 16.—The war on whisky has broken out early in the campaign in favor of no license in Decatur, and friends of temperance are deeply interested in the outcome of the case now in court. Michael and John Carroll, levee saloonkeepers, are under arrest for selling and giving away intoxicating liquor to Josephus Vest, an inebriate, whose wife makes the complaint. The case came up for trial before Justice Curtis to-day, but was continued until Friday next on account of the illness of one of the defendants. The temperance people of Decatur will wage an unrelenting war against the whisky interest here this winter. Decatur had no licensed saloon in 1879, but there are plenty of them now, and have been since the license party triumphed last spring.

I. O. O. F.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. for the State of Illinois convened this evening in annual session with appropriate ceremonies. The general address of welcome was delivered by Gen. J. C. Black on the part of the city and citizens by Mayor L. T. Dickason; and on the part of the resident Orders by W. R. Jewell, editor of the *Daily News*, G. B. Holloway, acting as Grand Marshal. After the delivery of the addresses and appropriate responses by the Grand Officers, the Grand Lodge went into secret session. There are between 600 and 700 delegates in the city, which presented a gay appearance with flags flying and business-houses decorated with evergreen and bunting. The session will continue three days.

THE COURTS.

United States Offenders Before Judge Blodgett.

Hugh Kinney Found Not Guilty of Manslaughter.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

A SMALL GRIST.

The call of the criminal calendar in the United States District Court was begun yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett. The list of jurors was called over and several were excused. The District-Attorney then said he was ready to proceed with the case of B. F. Allen on the indictment charging him with making false returns to the Controller of the Currency of the condition of the Cook County National Bank.

Mr. Ahrens rose and said Mr. Bisbee, Mr. Allen's attorney, was out of town, but had been telegraphed for and would be back to-day. Judge Cole, of Iowa, Allen's counsel, had also been sent for, and he wished the case to be put over until this morning. The District-Attorney consented to this, and the case went over.

The case of John Mehan, indicted for making and passing counterfeit silver dollars, was then taken up. The prisoner had no lawyer, and W. H. Condon was assigned as his counsel. After some talk Mehan agreed a verdict of guilty should be entered against him, and sentence was postponed until to-morrow.

Frederick Hunt, indicted for forging a soldier's account and final discharge, pleaded guilty. He was asked if he had anything to urge in mitigation of his sentence, and said he thought he had. He had been two years a volunteer and five years a regular in the United States army, and had seen three years' active service in the campaign against Sitting-Bull. Since his arrest also he had been a year in the County Jail. The District-Attorney said there was another side to this fine record, and asked leave to get a statement from Hunt's Captain. The case was accordingly postponed to to-day.

Stillman Williams, charged with a similar offense, pleaded guilty, but as his attorney was not present his case was also postponed until this morning.

The case of Irwin and Josiah W. Nesbitt, liquor-dealers on Madison street, came next. J. W. Nesbitt only was present. He admitted having neglected for about two months to take out a license as wholesale and retail liquor-dealer and tobacco-dealer, but said he had finally taken one and paid $130. By consent a technical verdict of guilty was found, and he was fined $20 and costs. His excuse for delay was that he did not have the ready money, collections being slow.

The case of Thost & Eisenbeiss, vinegar manufacturers, who were caught making highwines, was called, but the parties were not ready, and it went over until to-day.

ITEMS.

During the trial of the criminal docket by Judge Blodgett, Mr. Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery, will hear motions of course and enter formal orders in chancery cases.

The Seymour habeas corpus case was expected to come up before Judge Barnum yesterday morning, but the attorney for the relator wanted more time to get other papers from Ohio, and, by consent of all parties, the case was adjourned indefinitely.

Judge Moran is engaged in hearing the third trial of the case of David Brant against Gallup & Peabody, to recover damages for the burning of Dearborn Theatre about ten years ago.

Judge Rogers was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Mary White against John Kranz to recover $10,000 damages. The plaintiff in September, 1878, was an employé in Kranz's candy store, and while there was severely injured by the explosion of a soda-water fountain. It contained oil of vitriol, which burned her face and confined her to the house for months. The jury awarded her $2,000.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to Edwin S. Skinner.

DIVORCES.

John M. Dieterle filed a bill for divorce yesterday, charging his wife Natalie with adultery.

Rebecca E. Brown, on account of the failure of her husband, Joseph B. Brown, to live with or support her, is also anxious to get a similar decree.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Clara Louisa Eugenia Straus from Beno Strauss on the ground of cruelty, and to Rosa L. Beaty, from Benjamin Beaty, for the same reason.

STATE COURTS.

James Eddy began a suit yesterday against Charles H. Reed to recover $15,000.

The Kapple Folding Furniture Company, for the use of Helen McMillan, brought suit for $2,000 against the American Store Stool Company.

John Peterson, administrator of the estate of Huldah Peterson, commenced a suit against Alexander Moody and Charles E. Waters, laying damages at $5,000.

John Barnes commenced a suit to recover $10,000 damages of Benjamin F. Holroyd for alleged false imprisonment.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

William Doyle pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

George Flind pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and Judge Gary sent him to the House of Correction for four months.

The case of Goldman, charged with the murder of an Italian boy on the Fourth of July, has been set for trial on the 20th of December.

The trial of Hugh Kinney for the murder of Thomas Campbell in August, was resumed in the morning, the session being taken up with the testimony of County-Physician Bluthardt as to the cause of death and with the speeches of the lawyers. The jury went out a little after noon and returned in an hour and a half with a verdict of not guilty. Kinney was therefore discharged from custody.

The trial of Dr. Cream, charged with murder, in that he caused the death of Mary Ann Faulkner by producing an abortion upon her, began in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, but it seems to attract no particular attention, there being only a dozen men and two women on the benches. Three hours were spent in examining jurors, and only nine were secured up to the time of adjournment. The regular panel was exhausted at 4 o'clock, and a special venire issued.

The Grand Jury for November was sworn in as follows: J. F. Brabrook, August Neuhaus, Seth W. Baldwin, N. F. Dahlquist, John Buehler, John Atkinson, E. Montgomery, H. Geselbrecht, James Thomson, Charles T. Critchett, Christopher Abbe, D. W. Rowlands, James Welch, August Jahn, Fred Boerner, Ben S. Morton, L. G. Fisher, J. R. Mills, August Koblitz, Martin Huels, George Stryker, and George C. Klehm. Mr. Brabrook was appointed foreman. The Court gave the jury the usual instructions, emphasizing that given to the last Grand Jury in regard to the uselessness of finding indictments in cases where drunken men had been robbed and where there were no sober witnesses. The business of the day was: Cases considered, ten; true bills, six; no bills, two; passed, two. Four indictments were returned into court against George Marsh, late collector for Hibbard, Spencer & Co., charging him with the embezzlement of upwards of $8,000. The Grand Jury has three weeks' work before it, and ought to clear up the jail and bail dockets to date.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,248, 3,252, 3,256, 3,260, 3,272, 3,274, 3,278, 3,286. No. 3,074, MacGiniss v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—59, 68, 69, 70. No. 34, Churchwell v. Bigelow, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—145, 145½ to 150, inclusive. No. 144 Lewis v. Schlosser, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 274½, Brant v. Gallup, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—4, 5, 6, 8. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—10 and 11. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. 1,156, 1,158, 1,183, 1,188, 1,195, 1,196, 1,198, 1,209, 1,217, 1,218, 1,224, and 1,232.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—Olive L. Baker v. Ephraim Hoyt, $306.66.—Mary White v. John Kranz, verdict $2,000 and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—R. D. Foss v. J. W. Enderis, $250.—T. W. Phinney v. James Rutherford, $96.35.

JUDGE ROGERS—Carl Kraemer v. City of Chicago, verdict $300, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN—J. Young Scammon v. Commercial Union Assurance Company, verdict $6,615.83, and motion for new trial by defendant.

APPELLATE COURT—THIRD DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Third District Appellate Court convened for the November term to-day. The examination of candidates for admission to the Bar takes place Thursday. The examiners are Gen. Rinaker, of Carlinville; Senator Callon, of Jacksonville; and O. W. Aldrich, of Bloomington.

The Philosophy of Corsets.

"The Science of Taste."

It is said that the natural figure is much more like an H than a V, and therefore Mrs. —— objects to any artificial contraction which draws it out of similitude with an H, supplementing her protestations by physiological arguments, extracted from some medical work, exhibiting the terrible consequences of tight lacing. That many women do possess figures more like an H than a V no one will deny, but to the ideal figure, such as that which is based upon an intimate knowledge of the human frame, and which should serve as a guide in all suggestions, the very converse of this description applies. Whenever exercise is taken which develops every part of the body, the waist naturally becomes slim. And not only slim, but so pliant as to succumb to pressure, and need it for "keeping one together." All people habituated to athletic discipline both wear and have occasion for cinctures of some kind. The use of corsets, then, to which the lady in question objects *in toto*, is dictated by physical requirements, and does not, moreover, necessarily lead to tight lacing. Extremes of all kinds are objectionable; but an occasional indulgence in them is no argument for the abandonment of those fundamental rules from which they are offshoots. Indeed, we have already advocated the advisability of never, in any matter, departing from "the modesty of nature."

CANADA.

The Exodus to the States—Opposition in Newfoundland to Confederation—The Pacific Railway Syndicate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The rights of the Montreal Telegraph Company in connection with their telephone business were to-day transferred to the Bell Telephone Company for a payment of $75,000.

A leak occurred to-day in No. 11 section of the Lachine Canal, by which 300 men are temporarily thrown out of employment.

The epizoötic is on the decline here. Nearly all the horses affected with the disease have recovered, and no new cases have appeared during the past twenty-four hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The French papers in the Province of Quebec are mourning over the loss of population, carried off by emigration to the States. The *Quotidien*, published at Levis, says the Bishops have in vain issued mandates with the object of stopping the outflow, and in vain the parish priests have seconded the efforts of the Bishops,—for, "In spite of all that, the mania of expatriation continues in activity." That journal suggests a remedy, however. It demands the punishment of those who decoy away the unwary. But this would not be an easy task, and its execution would perhaps breed trouble. Mr. David, in the Quebec *Tribune*, has another remedy. He thinks the Local Government should assist the surplus population to settle on the land. This is undoubtedly the best remedy, though it would become difficult of execution the moment the Government attempted to supply anything more than the land.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 16.—The Maritime Bank has closed its doors, and the notes are being redeemed at the banking-house of MacLellan & Co. The Directors have decided to write off from the stock-list the names of all persons who have not paid the eighth call by the 15th inst.

A dispatch from Halifax says that the Canadian engineers employed to make a railway survey across Newfoundland have returned. They report having met with opposition from the inhabitants in certain sections, where the railway is regarded as the entering wedge of Confederation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—An American is in communication with a prominent citizen here, with a view to starting a factory at Ottawa for the manufacture of paper-pulp from sawdust.

For two months past an insane man has been inhabiting the woods in the vicinity of the Hull iron mines. He occasionally comes out to the miners, who give him food, but he immediately runs off again. His clothes are in tatters, and afford little protection from the weather, and how he manages to live is a mystery.

The Emerson *International* learns that the United States Government, impressed with the importance of the emigration-movement from the Canadian Northwest to the States, is about to appoint a regular agent to be stationed at St. Vincent, on the frontier, and strongly urges the Dominion Government to do something to counteract the mischief that is going on.

There is a grave apprehension felt in well-informed quarters that the Canadian Pacific syndicate is to be so constituted that the interests of that railway will be made secondary to those of the St. Paul & Minnesota Road, of which Mr. George Stephen and Mr. Donald A. Smith are controlling owners. It is apprehended that the syndicate will build just so much of the Canada Pacific Railway as will be profitable to the St. Paul & Minnesota Railroad, and leave the British Columbia and Lake Superior sections unconstructed. The prairie section will be the easiest to build, and will in time furnish enormous quantities of freight for the American road. The syndicate will be the greatest corporation since the days of the East India Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The exodus of French-Canadians to the United States still continues, and each western and eastern bound train carries from ten to a dozen who come from country districts, passing outward to join friends who have gone before and prospered.

Severe losses of cattle on outgoing steamships from Montreal, owing to heavy weather, continue to be reported. Among the latest cases are the Thames, which lost 53 head; the Giorns, 55 head; and the Orchis, 94 head. The Ayton, just reported as arrived at Bristol, had two-thirds of the sheep and cattle swept away.

OHIO'S WHEAT CROP.

Enormous Yield of the Buckeye Wheat-fields in 1880.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16.—The forthcoming November crop-report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture will give the following figures on wheat: The total number of acres was 2,906,657; total number of bushels, 52,522,794; average per acre, eighteen and three-tenths bushels. The above figures are based on the actual township canvass of the State since thrashing, and may be relied upon as accurate. The figures for 1879, gathered by Township Assessors, were as follows: Total acres planted in wheat, 2,318,260; total bushels thrashed, 41,052,120; average per acre, seventeen and seven-tenths bushels. The total for 1879 exceeded any previous crop raised in Ohio by 2,000,000 bushels, and that of 1880 exceeds the crop of 1879 by more than 11,000,000 bushels. The above figures show Ohio to be probably the first State in the Union, both in average and yield per acre, and in total product, unless, indeed, Illinois exceeds Ohio in total product.

A NIGHT SCHOOL WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—There are in the vicinity of the King School a great many boys and young men that I know, and I have no doubt some young ladies, that want an evening session to improve themselves. We are all engaged through the day down town, and the nearest public school where there is evening school is the Scammon, and that is altogether too far to go to get there in time. Now if the Board of Education would take the matter in hand I think they will see that we are right in asking such a favor, which I hope they will grant, and we will be much obliged. Yours,

ONE OF THE BOYS.

INCORPORATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the Joliet Construction Company of Joliet; capital, $50,000; corporators, Horatio N. Marsh, Augustus T. Irwin, Eldridge T. Chase.

Sixteen years is indeed a long period; but nevertheless, Mrs. Augustina Ettanger, of Plainfield, N. J., suffered with Chronic Headache for this space of time, when she procured a bottle of Hamburg Drops, which helped her more than all the doctors.

Attention voters.—Look to your interest and save doctor bills by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Cummins' Dental Company, State and Randolph. Finest teeth $7. Fillings half price.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

DEATHS.

NORTON—At his residence, 261 Dayton-st., Monday, Nov. 15, at 9 p. m., John F. Norton, of diphtheria, aged 52 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 10 a. m., by carriages to St. Vincent's Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SPAHN—Nov. 15, at 6:35 p. m., Jacob Frederick, son of Jacob and Maggie Spahn, aged 2 years 2 months and 8 days.

Funeral from residence 319 North Franklin-st., Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DUCK—In Philadelphia, Nov. 12, Dr. Charles H. Duck, an old resident of Chicago.

Funeral will leave the Gardner House Thursday, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock a. m. Services at the grave. Age 62.

McKISSON—At 5 a. m. Tuesday, of dropsy, Mrs. C. P. McKisson, residence 522 Division-st.

LA GRANGE—In San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29, 1880, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dean, beloved wife of Gen. O. H. La Grange, ex-Superintendent of the Branch Mint, formerly of Ripon, Wis.

STALLMAYER—Nov. 16, Myrtle, infant daughter of George M. and Amelia C. Stallmayer, aged 14 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 1087 Fulton-st., to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF the Thirteenth Ward will hold a regular meeting this evening at 228 West Lake-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave. E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOVEMBER 30.

These drawings occur monthly under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decision:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the following attractive prizes:

1,960 Prizes.

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, (Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., or No. 309 and 300 Broadway, New York, or to J. S. PARKS, 162 Wash street, Room 14, Chicago.

WINES.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK. Trade mark No. 4718, registered June 12th 1877. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. AND PIPER "SEC". John Osborn, Son & Co. SOLE AGENTS. NEW-YORK & MONTREAL

SPENCERIAN PENS.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.

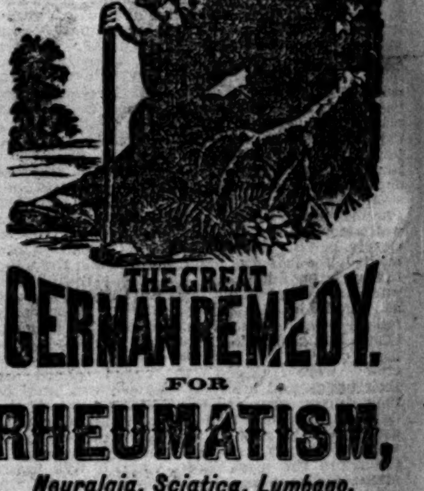
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 20 Cents. A Sample Card of 12 of the Leading Styles, for trial, on receipt of 10 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co. 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

By H. FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 203 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, On Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Table and Bar Glassware, 250 Decorated Chamber Sets, 150 Bronze Lamps, 500 boxes Chimneys, a large line of W. G. and C. C. Ware, which we shall sell to close accounts. Also a good assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Direct from a New York Importer.

To the trade on and after the above date we shall offer full lines of Fancy and Holiday Goods, Vases, Toilet Sets, Toys, etc. at auction, every Wednesday. Inspection of goods solicited.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE, 84 & 86 Randolph-st., 9:30 This Morning.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, Carpets, Stoves, Blankets, Etc.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Regular Trade Sales

TUESDAYS—Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Gloves, Carpets, etc.

WEDNESDAYS—Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, etc.

THURSDAYS—Dry Goods, Merchandise, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Connoisseurs pronounce the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. No. 144 State-st.

FINANCIAL. STOCK ... DAY & FI... WHEAT ... STOCK SPECU... JOHN A. DODGE ... MINING CARD. Office Copper Knob Min... DIVIDEND NO... Statement of the Financ... STATE CONVENTION OF ILL... MAKERS.

Harrowed, the Hangman... of London.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.
DAY & FIELD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
130 La Salle-st.
ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

STOCK SPECULATION.
JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., New York, buy stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also Stock Privileges in which $25 to $100 can be profitably invested. Opportunities for good profits are constantly occurring. Full information on application, and Weekly Report sent free.

MINING CARDS.

Office Copper Knob Mining Company,
No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 15, at the Office of the Company. Transfer books will close on the 10th and reopen on the 15th.

Statement of the Financial Condition
OF THE COMPANY:
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1880 ... $15,633.40
Cash receipts to Nov. 1, 1880 ... 23,250.00—38,883.40
Cash expenditures, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, '80 ... $11,787.43
Cash balance, Nov. 1, 1880 ... $27,095.97
Dividend of 2c per share, 500,000 shares, $10,000.
WILLIAM BRANDRETH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE "RISING SUN GOLD MINING Company," No. 18 Wall-st.
Dividend No. 3.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of fifteen cents per share on the capital stock of this Company, for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable on the 22d inst. Transfer books closed on the 15th and reopened on the 26th of November.
L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1880.

STATE CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS SUGAR-MAKERS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11.—Persuant to call, the second State Convention of Cane-Growers and Sugar-Makers will meet in Springfield on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock a. m.

An unusually interesting meeting is looked for. The important improvements made in the industry during the past season render it certain that no one interested in its development will regret the trifling outlay of time and money required to attend. It is an established fact that sugar can be made from sorgho in paying quantities, just as certainly as flour can be made from wheat; but the methods of obtaining the best results are as yet imperfectly understood by the great majority of workers. It therefore behooves all such to meet and consult with those who have been more fortunate. All the light is needed that can possibly be thrown on the subject from any source whatever. Many a point now more or less obscure may be elucidated by the experience of some shrewd and observant worker who has hitherto kept himself in the background. There are numbers of such men at work, and we expect interesting results from them.

Illinois can make sugar enough to supply the United States, when her capacity in that direction shall have been fully developed. Even now she leads the van in the area of cane cultivated, and the improved machinery and processes employed in its manufacture. Let us, then, not only keep the ball rolling, but give it fresh impetus. We cannot afford to let it lag while the State annually imports $10,000,000 worth of an article which we can produce at home.

Abundant exhibits of sugars and sirups at the coming convention will substantiate the correctness of the foregoing statements. Let every one who has a good sample of sirup or of sugar, either dry or in the melada state, bring it with him; or, if he cannot come himself, send it without fail; also, the seed-tufts of any variety of cane which promises to be an improvement. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the development of this great industry, who reside in other States, to favor us with their presence and counsel.

E. F. NEWBERRY, M. D., Secretary.

Marwood, the Hangman—An Interview with the Celebrated Executioner of London.

After the execution of the Rotherham murderer recently, a reporter of the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* interviewed Marwood, the executioner. The report states:

"It was a grand execution! Wood never moved even a finger," were the first words uttered when he entered the room where a number of persons were assembled; "I gave him the long drop, nine feet four inches, and he died as peacefully as a lamb."

"What is your reason for having such a long drop?" some one asked.

Lifting up his hands and raising his eyes, he exclaimed in dramatic tones: "It is humane, and saves suffering; the man dies instantly."

He had not seen Wood before he met him in the cell a few minutes before the execution, but when he did see him he was very unfavorably impressed with his face. He thought him a cold-hearted, callous man, and was confident of his guilt. In reply to a question respecting the rope, he called for his bag. His visitors held their breath while he slowly unfastened the leathern straps which were around it, applied the key to the lock, opened the bag, and brought out its contents, which proved to be two ropes and a few pinioning-straps. One rope, a thick one, measuring about three inches in circumference, was the rope which he had used round the neck the preceding morning of the Aylesbury murderer, and with which he had also executed Wood. The other was a smaller rope, perhaps an inch in circumference. It was a curious sight to behold Marwood contemplating the ropes. He gazed upon them smilingly, fondly handling them as tenderly as a mother would handle a baby, a connoisseur a piece of rare china, a young lady a bonnet of the latest fashion.

"This rope," said he, holding up the thickest, "is *the* rope: it is made of the finest Italian hemp: it is the rope of the good old times." Here he grew rather eloquent and earnest, and with emphasis added, "this rope is made especially for me, and is supplied by the Government. Look how beautiful and smooth it is; feel it, it is a real beauty."

The visitors felt it, but failed to see much beauty.

"Don't be frightened of it, there are no blood-stains on it." He said this because it was being very closely and critically examined. "I never shed blood, and never yet broke the skin of my 'patients.'"

Speaking of his predecessors in the execution line, he said their great fault was that they did not study their profession scientifically. When he became the public executioner hanging was nothing but a theory, little understood; and he proceeded to explain the art of successful and "pleasant" hanging. In the old days of a short drop a man suffered greatly, but since he inaugurated the long drop death is instantaneous and "pleasant." He has abolished vulgar suffocation and strangulation. He now dislocates the neck, severs the spinal cord, and creates no pain. Death is like a flash of lightning.

"I like the reporters," he subsequently remarked, "and think the press ought always to be admitted to executions. They represent the public, and the public should be informed of what occurs at executions. I am kept busy, I hang from twenty to thirty every year. I am not paid by salary nor by the Government. The Sheriff pays me, and I am paid very well."

He was asked what he did in his leisure hours. "Well, I have a nice garden at Horncastle, to which I pay some attention. When I have business London way I go to church. Spurgeon is my favorite preacher. I always go to hear him—he is a grand man. Sometimes I go to hear Dr. Parker at the City Temple, and at other times I go and hear Dean Stanley. I am not a Wesleyan—I once was. I belong to the whole Church, not to any sect."

The Scott County (Ind.) Pigeon-Roost.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 11.—In the southwestern part of Scott County is the famous "Pigeon-Roost," a doubly historic spot,—first, on account of the butchery of the settlers there, in the pioneer days, by the Indians; and second, on account of its being for eighty years the roosting place of millions of wild pigeons. The massacre of the settlers occurred in September, 1812. One night a band of roving Pottawattomies attacked the Pigeon-Roost settlement, killing twenty-four persons, mostly women and children, and burning all the houses. A part of the family of John Collins and a Mrs. Beadle and her two young children were all of the settlers that escaped.

The pigeon roost covers hundreds of acres. The birds commence coming to it early in the evening, and great droves continue to arrive until late in the night. During the roosting season thousands are killed nightly, the forest often being the scene of the wildest confusion. The hunters bring down their birds with shotguns and poles,—those roosting on the lower limbs being knocked off with long poles. A constant whirr of the wings of the birds and cracking and fall of limbs from the accumulated weight of pigeons upon them is heard and seen, and the scene often is so exciting as to beggar description.

Occasionally, but at long intervals, the birds are moved by some freak to change their roosting place to a few miles distance. Three or four days ago, moved by such a freak, they established a new roosting place. The old grounds lie in a strong Democratic neighborhood; the new roosting place is located in an equally strong Republican neighborhood. It is possible the birds desired "a change,"—much as the South now does,—and it would be a little singular if their change of base should prove only typical of the change now threatened by our Southern brethren.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Yielding to Persistent Pressure in New York.

Money More Active—A Break in Reading.

Heavy Shipments of Currency to the Country—Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Average Lower—Provisions Weak.

Wheat Heavy, but Closed Firmer—Other Grain Easy—Flour Active.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were weak again. Reading made a bad break, from 44½ to 40¾. Western Union sold down to 95½; St. Paul to 101¼; the whole list was more or less affected in sympathy. There is not yet any let-up in the pressure in stocks at New York, and advices from that city predict still lower prices. Such Chicago operators as were there have sold out; the few that were very bold have gone short; and the majority are doing nothing for the present, but holding on. [illegible]

It is a remarkable feature of the financial situation that the rates for money remain comparatively easy, although the loans of the New York banks are higher than they ever have been before, with a surplus reserve of $533,250. There has been no movement on the part of the New York banks to contract loans, and there seems to be no lack of confidence that gold enough will come from Europe and that enough currency can be procured by interior bankers to keep the New York market easy. There is no great speculation in progress to strain the financial resources of the country. Last year's gigantic pools in grain, cotton, and other merchandise have not been repeated this year. Even the stock speculation is comparatively tame. The sales last week were 1,900,000 shares, against 3,122,000 in the corresponding week of last year. The activity of both the merchandise and the stock markets is natural and healthy. Foreign exchange is heavy and weak at a figure which permits of the profitable importation of gold. Our foreign trade continues to show an excess of exports over imports, though not so large as last year. The statistics for the past ten months exhibit an excess of exports over imports of more than $48,000,000. As long as the current of trade sets in that direction our prosperity is free from what will give it its first shock, a demand from Europe on us for gold. But this time will not come till extravagance and speculation have again swollen our imports beyond proper bounds, and that day of reckoning is not to be expected for some years to come.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pa...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie second mortgage	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞	97
Chicago & Northwestern	113¾	113¾	112⅜	112½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	102½	102½	101¼	101¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	41¼
Do preferred	75⅞	75⅝	74⅝	75¼
Ohio & Mississippi	34⅝			34⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe	40⅜	40⅜	39⅜	39⅝
Do preferred	89	89⅝	88¾	88¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	40¾	41⅛	39⅝	39⅝
Pacific Mail	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46⅜
Delaware & Hudson	88	88	87¼	87⅜
Delaware, Lack. & Western	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97¼
New Jersey Central	78⅝	79⅛	77⅞	78
Philadelphia & Reading	44⅜	44⅜	40¾	41⅛
Manhattan Elevated	35½	36¼	35⅛	36¼
Union Pacific	95½	95⅝	94½	94¾
Iron Mountain	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜
Western Union Tel. Co.	96⅞	96½	95½	95⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	40			40
American Union Tel. Co.	60¼			60
Louisville & Nashville	86¼	86¼	85⅛	85½
Nashville & Chattanooga	60	60½	59¾	60½
Houston & Texas Central	74			75
Lake Erie & Western	32			31
Canada Southern	67			66¾
Northern Pacific	30¾	30⅝	30¼	30¼
Do preferred	56⅛	56⅜	55⅝	55⅜
C., C. & I. C.	21	21⅛	20¼	20⅞
N. Y., Ontario & Western	25¾	26¼	25⅜	25¼
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	43			42½
Do preferred	83	83	82¼	82⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	79⅛	80	78	79¼

Business in Governments in Chicago was quiet. There was an advance in District of Columbia and the 4s. District of Columbia 3.65s were 99½ and 100½; the United States 4s were 110¾ and 111⅛; the 4½s, 111⅜ and 112⅛; the 5s, 101½ and 101⅝; and the 6s, 104¼ and 104⅝.

Foreign exchange continues weak, without variation in rates. Demand sterling is now selling in New York at $4.82, at which price there is a margin of $1.15 per pound in the importation of gold. Sterling posted rates were 481½ and 483½. Bankers' actual rates were 481¼ for sixty-day bills and 482¾ for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery this month 478½@479⅛ was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre and Marseilles, 530@529⅜ was paid; the same for three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530⅝@530; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94¼ for sixty days and 94⅝@94¾ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93½@93 11-16; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40⅛ for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 39⅜@39 9-16. Austrian florins, 41¼; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27½.

The foreign commerce of New York for the week ended last Saturday shows an excess of over $2,500,000 in the imports of merchandise over the exports of produce. The exports of produce were more than $4,250,000 less than those of the previous week, while the imports of merchandise slightly exceeded those of the previous week. The exports of domestic produce were $6,055,795, and the imports of merchandise (including dry goods) $8,644,659. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, are $352,321,882, against $302,048,457 last year; imports of merchandise, $422,631,907, against $289,435,254 last year; exports of specie, $7,243,867, against $13,114,823 last year; and imports of specie from all points abroad, $52,886,-295, against $67,259,177 last year.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,100,000. Currency shipments to the country are now quite heavy. The disbursements from this point now equal fully $750,000 a day, of which more than half is gold. New York exchange was quoted at 75c per $1,000 discount. Loans are improving at 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent on time.

Local sales of securities included $3,000 North Division City Railway bonds at 112½; $2,000 Cook County 7s of 1885, at 109½; $3,000 Cook County 4½s at 105¾; $6,000 Chicago 4½s at 105; and St. Paul 6s at 104¾.

The sales of the Chicago Stock Board now often amount to $75,000 to $100,000 a day. Its Directors have voted to increase the capital stock from $6,000 to $10,000. When the new stock is sold the Board will have $15,000 on hand.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board included $10,000 Cook County 7 per cents, due 1892, at 118⅜, and $5,000 Chicago City 7 per cents, due 1892, at 118⅜. The following quotations were made:

Chicago Water 7s, '92	118⅞	119
Chicago Water 7s, '94	120	....
Chicago Water 7s, '95	121¼	122
Chicago City 7s, '92	118	....
Chicago City 7s, '94	120⅝	....
Chicago City 7s, '95	121½	121¾
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	104⅝	105½
Cook County 7s, '85	109	109¾
Cook County 7s, '89	114⅝	115½
Cook County 7s, '92	118¼	118⅞
Cook County 5s, '99	106⅜	107½
Cook County 4½s, 1900	105	106
West Chicago 5s, '90	103½	104½
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	107½	....
West Park 7s, '91	110¼	111
South Park 6s, '99	107	108
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex.	115½	116⅝
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	111¾	112½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	104½	104⅞
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha 6s	100½	101½
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	104¾	107
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 4s, due 1919	89⅞	89⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 5s, due 1919	103	103¼
Jacksonville & Eastern 6s	99	100
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s Chi. Div.	85	89
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	111¾	112½
West Division City R. R. 7s	108	108½
West Division City R. R. 8s	108¾	108⅞
North Chicago City R. R. Company	196	200
West Division City R. R. Company	255	265
Chicago City R. R. Company	225	230
Gaslight & Coke Company	195	210
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Traders' Insurance Company	121	123
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	42½

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Money was to-day the much-vexed question in speculative circles. The present rates, notwithstanding that speedy relief is expected from the large shipments of specie on the way from the Continent, contributed to the dissemination of some nervousness among the holders of stocks. This was increased by the efforts of the manipulators of the loan and stock market, their brokers being very liberal in offering down the leading "speculatives." The advance of yesterday was entirely lost, and low prices were made for some of the mercurial speculatives. On the second call stocks were dull and easier, most of the list showing a decline. Reading was the most pressed for sale, and declined to 42, with large transactions. Western Union, New Jersey Central, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas were the next active stocks. Denver & Rio Grande was about the weakest, and declined to 78. After the call, New Jersey Central, St. Paul common, Western Union, and Reading stiffened up about one-half of 1 per cent, but business was light and the transactions were unimportant. Central Pacific declined to 82½, Kansas & Texas sold down to 39½, and Erie & Western 31¾. After 2 o'clock the market was heavy and fractionally lower. New Jersey Central declined to 77⅝, Union Pacific to 94⅝, and Reading to 41⅛.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Governments weak and ⅛@¼ lower.

The features in railroad bonds were C., C. & I. C. issues, the trust certificates having advanced 2½ per cent, to 102½, but in late dealings declined to 101, closing at 102; do income, which advanced 3 per cent, to 54, later declined to 52½, closing at 53¾; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, which advanced 2¼ per cent, to 64¾, closing at 64; and Kansas & Texas seconds, which advanced 1⅛, to 72⅛, later fell to 70⅞, closing at 71½.

State securities quiet and steady.

The stock market was weak in early dealings, and prices declined ¼ to 1⅜, and subsequently recovered ⅛@⅜. During the afternoon speculation was dull and weak, and a decline ranging from ¼ to 4⅜ from the highest point of the day was recorded. Reading led the downward movement. In the late dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and the market closed at a recovery of ¼ to 1 per cent, the latter Reading. The syndicate which brought out the Reading deferred bond scheme, and which was to put up £400,000 sterling in London, have failed to come to time with their money, and the whole thing is at sea again. It is stated that a proposition has been made to pay the back interest on C., C. & I. C. first mortgages, and to fund the old bonds into new 5 per cent bonds.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day purchased $168,000 in 6s of 1880.

Transactions, 285,000 shares.

Chicago, Bur. & Q.	2,000	Nashville & Chat.	1,400
C., C. & I. C.	10,000	New Jersey Central	19,000
Lackawanna	11,000	New York Central	4,000
Denver & Rio Grande	4,000	Northern Pacific	30,000
Erie	19,000	Pacific Mail	2,500
St. Joe	3,000	Reading	61,000
Iron Mountain	3,300	St. Paul	18,000
Kansas & Texas	15,000	St. Paul & Omaha	1,500
Lake Shore	16,000	Union Pacific	15,000
Michigan Central	2,000	Wabash Pacific	7,300

[illegible]

Reading	41¼	American	64¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34½	United States Exp.	51½
Do preferred	78	Quicksilver	12
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¾	Do preferred	50
Mobile & Ohio	21½	Caribou	2⅛
Cleve. & Columbus	79	Central Arizona	8½
C., C. & I. C.	20¾	Homestake	31
Ohio Central	25½	Standard	22¼
Lake Erie & Western	31	Excelsior	7
Ontario & Western	26¾	Little Pittsburg	2⅜
B., C. R. & Northern	65	Ontario	31
Alton & Terre Haute	31½		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The stock market to-day was only moderately active, but, although weaker in some cases, prices stood up well under the depressing influence of an irregular and weaker market in New York. Flint advanced from 21⅞ to 22; do preferred from 74 to 75; Atchison from 135¼ to 133⅝; Wisconsin Central from 13⅛ to 14; Old Colony from 123¼ to 124; Fort Scott from 115 to 120; Little Rock fell off from 59½ to 57¼; Mexican Central blocks declined ¼; Pullman, ½; Sandusky, ⅜; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 2⅜; New York & New England, ½; Eastern, 1⅛; Union Pacific, ⅞; Boston & Maine, ¼; others as before.

In bonds, New York & New England 7s advanced 1½; St. Joe 7s, ⅛; Atchison Land Grant 7s, 1; Hartford & Erie 7s declined ⅜; Rutland 6s, ¼; New Mexico 7s, ½; Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 6s, ¼; Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dubuque Division, sold at 103; do scrip at 106@107, and others as before.

In land stocks Water-Power declined ⅜; Boylston ⅛; Aspinwall sold at 6 as before.

The bank statement is rather an unfavorable exhibit, showing a small loss in deposits and in balances due to other banks, with a loss in the reserve items, but a considerable increase in loans. The result is to reduce the excess of reserve held by the banks from $1,485,521, the amount held last week, to $1,131,521, a loss of $354,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	119¼	Cin., San & Cleve.	18
Land-Grant 7s	117¾	Eastern Railroad	33
Second 7s	125	Flint & Pere Marq.	22
Land 8s	134	Little R. & Ft. Smith	57⅛
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	42¾	N. Y. & New England	40½
Eastern R. R. 4½s	99½	Ogdensb'g & L. C., pfd.	74
Kansas City & L. 4s	99⅝	O. & L. C., common	22¾
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	114⅝	Old Colony	123¾
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	109	Pueblo & Oak Valley	92
N. Y. & N. England 7s	113⅛	Rutland, pfd.	27
Atchison & T. R. R.	133⅝	Rutland, common	5¼
Chicago, B. & Q.	157¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Sight exchange on New York, par.

Sterling exchange, 480½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Consols, 99 9-16; account, 99 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104⅝; 4½s, 115¼, 4s 114¼.

Illinois Central, 121½; Pennsylvania Central, 65; New York Central, 141½; Erie, 44⅜; seconds, 100½; Reading 22¾.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance was £111,000.

The amount withdrawn for shipment to America was £310,000. It is rumored that a further sum of £500,000 in gold will be sent to New York this week.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Rentes, 85f 50c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The mining stock market was fairly active to-day. Closing quotations:

Amie	41	Lucerne	13
Boston Consolidated	105	Mineral Creek	135
Bulwer	135	Malachite	105
Belle Isle	60	Miner Boy	95
Best and Belcher	9¾	Moose	82
Cherokee	190	Mexican	800
Calaveras	29	Navajo	110
California	180	Ophir	700
Consolidated Virginia	265	Plumas	165
Chrysolite	480	Rising Sun	185
Climax	48	Rappahannock	23
Copper Knob	70	Silver Cliff	230
Durango	24	Sierra Nevada	800
Goodshaw	79	Silver Nugget	31
Great Eastern	37	Sutro Tunnel	105
Horn Silver	13¾	Tioga	42
Hukill	180	Tuscarora	13
Independence	41	Unadilla	13
Iron Silver	265	Union Consolidated	12⅝
La Crosse	28	Vandewater	100

A Bodie special says: "The Standard Mine shipped the past week $25,340. Important developments are reported to-day in Boston Consolidated, Champion, and Consolidated Pacific. The Goodshaw Company is rebuilding its works. The Standard Mine to-day reached the 1,000 foot level. The Double Standard Mine is shut down.

The market was duller, with generally higher prices. Calaveras has been the feature, and the existence of a pool is very apparent. This stock has steadily advanced, and the outlook indicates still higher prices. Moose advanced from 81 to 84. Chrysolite was quiet and unchanged. Great Eastern was active, and on second call at 35@37. The strength of Navajo was noticed, the stock selling at 110. Amie sold principally on option at 42@43. Gold Stripe sold at 265. Silver Cliff was steady at 225@235.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Mining stocks closed:

Alpha	3¼	Mexican	8⅛
Alta	6	Mono	1
Belcher	1⅜	Noonday	2⅜
Best & Belcher	9⅝	Northern Belle	8⅜
Bodie	4	Ophir	6⅞
Bullion	1⅛	Oro	⅜
Bulwer	1	Overman	1⅛
California	1¾	Potosi	2⅝
Chollar	2⅛	Savage	2¾
Consolidated Virginia	2⅛	Sierra Nevada	8⅜
Crown Point	1⅝	Silver King	9¼
Exchequer	1¼	Union Consolidated	10⅝
Gould & Curry	4⅛	Wales	1⅛
Grand Prize	1½	Yellow Jack	4⅞
Hale & Norcross	4	Boston Con.	1⅞
Mammoth	5-32	Tattler	2⅝
Manhattan	1⅜	Goodshaw	⅜
Martin White	½		

Eureka Consolidated declares a dividend of 50 cents.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—In mining shares Duncan advanced from to 2¾ to 3 9-16; Empire advanced 5c; Harshaw ½; Huron declined ⅛; Calumet & Hecla 1; Aztec ⅛.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¼	Madison (copper)	3
Calumet & Hecla	239	Pewabic	22⅛
Catalpa	2 5-16	Quincy	38
Copper Falls	15⅝	Ridge	5⅝
Franklin	16¼	Silver Islet	37

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana-av, n w cor Twenty-fifth-st, e f, 100x161¼ ft, dated April 28, 1879 (First Christian Church of Chicago to John Gunzenhauser) ... $17,000

Erie st, 88 ft w of North State st, s f, 25x102 ft, dated Sept. 23 (I. D. and D. Goodwin to A. M. Payne) ... 5,000

West Division st, 65½ ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 50 ft to Werder st, dated Nov. 15 (S. E. and T. E. Courtney to M. Hogan) ... 1,600

West Huron st, 77 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Henry Kunze to Fritz Krueger) ... 1,400

Sixteenth st, 275 ft e of Indiana av, s f, 50x145 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15 (Master in Chancery to Lydia H. Austin et al.) ... 12,000

Larrabee st, 150 ft s of Hobbie st, e f, 100 ft to alley, dated Nov. 6 (Murphy & Barnet to Murphy & Co.) ... 9,928

Superior st, 100 ft e of Kingsbury st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 10 (George N. Neise to John O'Connor) ... 1,600

Lytle st, 20 8-10 ft s of Arthington, w f, 20 8-10x75 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15 (Jacob P. Winner to John F. Buckley) ... 3,100

Lytle st, s e cor of Arthington, w f, 62½x75 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15 (John F. Buckley to Ellie Swartz) ... 9,300

West Adams st, 50 ft e of Honore, n f, 41x125 ft, dated May 1, 1877 (George L. Palmer to Perkins and Palmer) ... 2,000

West Thirteenth st, 75 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 16 (C. H. Kehl to Michael Kirby) ... 400

Wabash av, 112 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 24x192 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Master in Chancery to R. B. Ellison) ... 4,500

West Thirteenth place, 286 ft w of Ashland av, s f, undivided half of 24x83 ft, dated Nov. 16 (John Harm to Joachim Harm) ... 600

The premises No. 152 Newberry av, dated Nov. 8 (George Baxter to Philipp Klein) ... 2,500

Dearborn av, 80 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 20x90 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27 (Edward Wells to George W. Parsons) ... 7,750

Calumet av, near Thirty-fourth st, e f, 19-10x125 ft, dated Oct. 28 (James H. Bacon to Georgie Hamlin) ... 2,080

North Wood st, 129 3-10 ft n of West Indiana, w f, 23x78 ft, dated Sept. 24 (J. Halloway to Mary Clifford) ... 450

Fifth av, 64 ft n of Adams st, w f, 24x90 4-10 ft, dated Nov. 16 (John J. McGrath to Henry Strong) ... 12,000

Blue Island av, 107 4-10 ft n e of Thirteenth st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 3 (estate of Catherine Petersen to Arnold Heap) ... 2,500

Larrabee st, 75 ft n of Elm, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Robert W. Roedde to George N. Neise) ... 2,350

Goethe st, near North Franklin, s f, 50⅝x160 ft, dated Nov. 8 (H. S. and E. Strong to Lena Neuhausen) ... 3,500

Franklin st, 80 ft n of Randolph, e f, 40x80 ft, dated Oct. 2 (Master in Chancery to the Berkshire Life-Insurance Company) ... 20,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Atlantic st, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, w f, 31¼x133 ft, dated Nov. 15 (M. T. Ford to L. O. Tomlinson) ... $ 400

Fifty-first st, s e cor of Prairie av, n f, 66x533 ft, dated Nov. 9 (Virginia B. Holmes to Haiman Lowy) ... 6,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Powell av, s of Edbrook place, w f, 50x195 ft, 50x195 ft, dated Nov. 9 (John Johnston, Jr., to Willis Foskett) ... $ 1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1880.	Receipts. 1879.	Shipments. 1880.	Shipments. 1879.
Flour, brls	23,006	17,809	29,148	14,751
Wheat, bu	185,054	131,986	45,808	141,520
Corn, bu	250,441	185,191	321,140	71,804
Oats, bu	82,929	60,577	82,315	18,774
Rye, bu	6,605	8,972	8,639	3,740
Barley, bu	36,570	20,853	30,420	19,231
Grass seed, lbs	202,625	110,040	39,426	111,450
Flax seed, lbs	1,219,520	863,885	2,548,449	806,200
Broom-corn, lbs	287,000	82,000	38,528	55,747
Cured meats, lbs	436,400	345,000	5,125,613	5,255,342
Beef, tcs	53		116	53
Beef, brls	78		328	250
Pork, brls	450	75	1,565	1,994
Lard, lbs	424,900	192,100	1,888,745	800,075
Tallow, lbs	25,652	47,643	224,320	460,290
Butter, lbs	211,507	148,540	347,059	255,007
Dressed hogs, No.	100			
Live hogs, No.	41,510	26,304	1,998	3,283
Cattle, No.	4,821	4,182	981	1,016
Sheep, No.	991	483		
Hides, lbs	259,568	495,629	384,415	418,550
Highwines, brls	4	100		102
Wool, lbs	164,949	862,606	248,305	287,580
Potatoes, bu	9,955	13,206	2,973	1,923
Coal, tons	10,620	15,205	2,632	1,532
Hay, tons	240	120	30	40
Lumber, m	3,830	8,784	3,904	3,573
Shingles, m	3,465	1,140	522	590
Salt, brls	8,525	913	3,080	4,723
Poultry, lbs	1,850		11,350	
Eggs, pkgs	128	840	500	619
Cheese, bxs	6,506	4,108	4,055	3,857
Green apples, brls	17,587	6,731	625	381
Beans, bu	408	672	77	136

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car white winter wheat, 1 car No. 2 do, 24 cars red, 20 cars No. 3 winter, 3 cars rejected, 202 cars No. 2 spring, 60 cars No. 3 do, 35 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (351 wheat, of which 51 are winter); 190 cars and 6,200 bu No. 2 corn, 1 car yellow, 57 cars high mixed, 57 cars rejected (314 corn); 17 cars white oats, 25 cars No. 2 mixed, 18 cars rejected; 1 car no grade (61 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 11 cars No. 2 barley, 20 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars No. 4 do, 1 car No. 5 do (46 barley). Total (779 cars), 365,000 bu. Inspected out: 37,186 bu wheat, 356,177 bu corn, 19,376 bu oats, 423 bu rye, 3,370 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and mostly weak. This fact in grain was possibly due to fine weather, and in provisions to large receipts of hogs. The foreign markets were reported stronger on breadstuffs, and our grain receipts were smaller, so that there were no "news" reasons for weakness. But the occasion was thought to be a good one for selling wheat, and corn and oats tapered off in sympathy. Rye and barley were stronger. Pork products were in that uncertain condition where some folks thought they were beared, and others supposed the downward tendency to be natural weakness. It was probably in sympathy with wheat; the support of the provision market for several days past has chiefly come from the wheat men. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at $12.15@12.17½ for November, and $13.52½@13.55 for January. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $8.02½@8.05 for December, and $8.07½@8.10 for January. Short ribs closed at $6.70@6.72½ for January. Spring wheat closed ⅝c lower, at $1.06⅛ for December, $1.07¼ for January. Red winter closed quiet at $1.04½@1.05. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 42¼@42⅜c for December, and 42⅝c bid for January. Oats closed easier at 31¼c for December, and 31½c for January. Rye was firmer, closing at 87c for January, and 84½c cash. Barley was firmer at 90c cash or December. Hogs were firm early, but closed weak at $4.50@4.95. Cattle were active and firm with sales at $2.00@5.65.

The dry-goods market presented no new features. There was a well-sustained movement in staple and seasonable goods, and a firmly-sustained set of prices, standard sheetings and shirtings showing special strength. The grocery market was fairly active and again ruled steady. No changes of importance were developed in the market for dairy products. Butter continued fairly active and firm, while cheese was again quoted dull, though with fine goods showing a trifle more of firmness. The demand for dried fruits was of a liberal character, and aside from raisins, which continued to show a declining tendency, the general tenor of prices was steady. Fish were firm and fairly active. A fair movement in oils was noted at sustained prices. Pig-iron and coal were held at previous prices.

Lumber was steady. The sales of the yard firms continue large for the time of year, and a good deal of lumber is moving out on old contracts. Cargo prices were unchanged. The offerings sold readily. Hardware and metals were steady. Nails are irregular, and common iron is quoted steadier at the recent rates. Wool was in fair order demand and firm. Broom corn and hides were steady and in fair request. Flax seed declined 1@2c per bu, under large receipts, and sold to shippers, while other sales were quiet. Dressed poultry was in request at former price, and live was dull and easy. Game was unchanged. Potatoes were firm, the receipts continuing moderate, and buyers stand ready to take all the fine lots. Green fruits exhibited little change.

Lake freights were very active, the rate falling off to 6c for corn to Buffalo. Shippers wanted to get the grain out before the advance in rail rates is in force, and they took most of the fleet. Room was reported for 40,000 bu wheat, 640,000 bu corn, 62,000 bu oats, and 33,-000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 40c for provisions and 50c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58¼c for do to Glasgow, 73¾c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 79¼c for do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 324,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 287,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 34,067 brls; wheat, 213,500 bu; corn, 116,212 bu; oats, 35,700 bu; corn-meal, 2,144 pkgs; rye, 4,044 bu; barley, 80,650 bu; malt, 2,400 bu; pork, 452 brls; beef, 2,918 brls; cut meats, 6,585 pkgs; lard, 4,078 tcs; whisky, 643 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 112,000 bu; rye, 18,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 11,438 brls flour, 31,399 bu wheat, 33,527 bu corn, 2,043 bu rye, 295 brls pork, 14,540 boxes meat, 3,745 cases canned meats, 11,146 pkgs lard, 120 brls beef, 155 brls tongues, 2,118 pkgs butter, 3,074 pkgs cheese, 768 brls tallow, 1,253 brls oat-meal, 1,000 brls corn-meal, 830 brls alcohol, 242,050 lbs oil-cake, and 140 brls lard-oil.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1880.	1879.
No. 2 winter wheat	534,541	196,340
No. 3 winter	90,080	97,726
No. 2 spring	3,239,405	4,432,462
No. 3 spring	247,231	714,819
Total wheat	4,238,986	5,616,582
No. 2 corn	2,862,105	1,376,010
High mixed	704,148	392,389
Total corn	3,763,220	1,866,911
No. 2 oats	1,030,796	788,850
No. 2 white	148,778	83,945
Total oats	1,275,052	954,305
No. 2 rye	283,484	223,646
Total rye	294,299	248,749
No. 2 barley	92,419	250,720
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	62,154	415,470
Total barley	178,003	676,682
Total all grades	9,752,560	9,363,229

These figures show an increase during last week of 476,910 bu wheat, and a decrease of 1,011,608 bu corn, 82,707 bu oats, 11,301 bu rye, 3,094 bu barley. Total decrease, 631,840 bu.

The following were the aggregate receipts of the articles named in this city since the close of last year: 2,502,816 brls flour, 18,823,413 bu wheat, 89,002,452 bu corn, 19,324,748 bu oats, 1,604,783 bu rye, 3,763,879 bu barley, 165,932,156 lbs flaxseed, 135,173,445 lbs hog meats, 52,920,708 lbs lard, 59,-179,907 lbs butter, 5,620,078 hogs, 1,202,836 cattle, 294,118 sheep, 59,066,566 lbs hides, 32,262,083 lbs wool, 2,288,759 tons coal, 1,477,230,000 feet lumber, 1,053,708 brls salt.

The stock of lard in New York is reported at 14,134 tcs, against 11,031 tcs a month ago, and 110,597 tcs a year ago.

Navigation on the Illinois & Michigan Canal will close the 27th inst.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week, the total of rail movement including that over the roads not specified:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Michigan Central	28,040	51,392	76,116	118,247
L. S. & M. S.	16,672	29,741	67,508	150,217
P., F. W. & C.	14,410	18,985	10,748	62,478
P., C. & S. L.	11,273	7,365	8,619	21,815
Baltimore & Ohio	2,488	40,969	7,901	18,210
Grand Trunk	2,215	15,356	75,319	76,177
Total rail	76,763	169,551	249,901	451,964
By canal	65	18,562		
To Buffalo	15,512	208,203	1,578,962	200
To Erie	1,155		253,000	
To Oswego			19,000	
To Ogdensburg			23,000	
To Collingwood	25		89,487	
To other ports	641	2,000	41,805	36,665
Totals	94,330	398,116	2,255,155	488,829

Also 72,059 bu rye, and 146,715 bu barley shipped by rail.

We are now in the season of winter storage for grain. All sound grain received after last Sunday will be stored on summer charges till 4c per bu has accumulated, after which there will be no additional charge till April 15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active in January deliveries of pork and lard, and quiet otherwise. There was little export demand for meats, and not much desire to trade in the other articles in a way that would involve paying for the property on this side of New Year's-Day. There was a moderate trade for February. Hogs were quoted firm, but with big receipts in present and prospective, and some buyers of product held off for the monthly publication of stocks on hand, which was expected for about 1 o'clock. We note that green hams were again weak, although low already as compared with side meats. The weaker feeling in wheat may have been partly a cause of depression in produce.

MESS PORK—January declined 22½@25c per brl, and closed 20c lower than Monday afternoon, at $13.42½@13.45. Other deliveries closed tame and lower, at $12.10 for November, $12.10@12.12½ for December, $13.57½@13.60 for February, $13.00 for old spot, and $13.37½ for new do. Sales were reported of 400 brls old at $13.00; 500 brls new at $13.35, and 80 brls do at $13.50, all spot; 4,000 brls seller November at $12.12½@12.25; 1,500 brls seller December at $12.10@12.25; 63,000 brls seller January at $13.40@13.72½; and 7,500 brls seller February at 13.57½@13.82½. Total, 76,980 brls.

LARD—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs, and closed tame at $8.02½@8.05 spot or seller January, $8.00@8.02½ for November, and $8.12@8.15 for February. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs spot at $8.00@8.10; 1,750 tcs seller November at $8.00@8.05; 750 tcs seller December at $8.00@8.05; 1,500 tcs seller the year at $8.00@8.05; 13,500 tcs seller January at $8.02½@8.12½; and 3,000 tcs seller February at $8.15@8.20. Total, 22,500 tcs.

MEATS—Were dull, except in hams, and easier all round. Sales were reported of 50 boxes shoulders on private terms; 20 boxes long clears at $6.90; 500 boxes long and short clears, seller November, at $6.95; 100 boxes short clears at $7.20; 425,000 lbs short ribs at $6.85 spot, $6.82½ seller November, $6.70 for January, and $6.80 for February; 20 boxes do at $7.05 spot; 42,000 pcs green hams at $6.62½@6.67½ for 16-lb averages, spot, and 6⅝c for December, and 6⅜c for 17-lb averages; 300 tcs sweet-picked hams (16 lbs), fresh packed, at 7½c. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured lots, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$6.85	$4.35	$6.85	$7.00
Do, boxed	7.05	4.35	7.05	7.20
November, loose	6.80	4.30	6.75	6.95
December, loose	6.70	4.15	6.70	6.85
January, loose	6.70	4.05	6.70	6.85

Short ribs, seller January, closed at $6.70@6.72½. Long clears quoted at $6.70 loose and $6.90 boxed; Cumberlands, 7@7½c boxed; long cut hams, 7¾@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7¼@7½c for 16@18 average; green hams, same average, 6⅝@6⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, 7⅝@8c for short ribs, 8@8½c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5½c and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6c for city and 5½@5¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in very good demand by exporters at full previous prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat, and several orders were not filled because limited too low. Sales were reported of 225 brls and 1,000 bags winters, partly at $5.75; 600 brls and 3,100 bags double spring extras at $4.70@5.05 for export lots, and $6.90@7.30 for patents; 125 brls and 2,300 sacks no grade, partly at $3.60; 1,200 brls rye flour, partly at $5.40@5.50; and 100 brls buckwheat do at $5.40. Total equal to 5,680 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice; and rye flour at $4.80@5.00.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and steady. Sales were 3 cars bran at $11.50@12.00; 5 cars middlings at $12.00@13.00; 1 car wheat screenings at 45c per bu; 3 cars feed at $14.25@14.50; 2 cars coarse corn-meal at $15.37½ per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and rather weak; the market declined 1⅛c, and closed 1c below the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool reported an advance of about 2d per cental, and our receipts were smaller than the previous day, but they exceeded the shipments; and the fact of fine weather perhaps increased the number of sellers, as the snow of Monday brought out buyers. It was supposed that the shorts got pretty well filled up on the rise of last week; some of the longs sent in orders to sell, because they thought the foreign news would cause a further advance. The only fault in the reasoning was that there were too many of the same mind. The offerings were very large during the first half hour, after which there was a rally, but the improvement was not sustained. We note that the stock of wheat here was further increased during last week, and shippers say that it must continue to pile up as it did last winter, notwithstanding the decrease in receipts, unless the difference between Liverpool and Chicago widens out. There was a fair demand for No. 2 spot, closing at $1.05 for regular and $1.05⅞ for receipts dated this week. Seller December opened at $1.07@1.07¼, fell off to $1.06⅛, improved to $1.06⅜, and declined to $1.05⅞ at the close. Seller January ranged at $1.07⅜@1.08¼, February at $1.07⅞@1.09⅛, and November at $1.05@1.05¾, all closing with the inside bid. Spot sales were reported of 65,600 bu No. 2 at $1.05¼@1.06⅛; 19,200 bu No. 3 at 92½c in Central to 94½c in A., D. & Co.; 2,000 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 73c; 400 bu do (Air Line) at 77c; 13,200 bu by sample at 55@93½c. Total, 100,400 bu. Also, 2,800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.06⅞.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull and easier. The trading was mostly at about the figures of the previous day, but the market closed nominally lower, in sympathy with spring. The receipts at Toledo were larger, but at other points rather small. Spot sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 red at $1.05@1.05¼; 5,200 bu No. 2 red at $1.04½ for regular, and $1.05 for receipts dated this week; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 94½c for regular in the Union to 96c for fresh receipts in Keith's and Central elevators; 400 bu rejected in Keith's at 95½c; and 1,200 bu by sample at 93½c@$1.06½. Total, 12,400 bu.

CORN—Was rather less active, and declined ⅛c from the latest prices of Monday, closing tame. Liverpool was reported strong, and our receipts were smaller, with an important decrease the previous week in our stock in store, and lake freights were easier. But wheat was weak, and corn tended downward for that reason. There were some signs of an effort to "hammer" the market for May, but it may have been under outside orders to unload. Seller May opened at 47⅜c, sold at 47½c, and declined to 46⅞c bid at the close. Cash lots of No. 2 were in fair demand, closing at 42½c asked for regular and bid for receipts dated this week. Seller November ranged at 42½@42⅝c, December at 42¼@42⅜c, and January at 42½@42⅝c, all closing at the inside. Some sales were made for December at 42½c. Spot sales were reported of 186,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 42@42⅝c; 33,000 bu rejected and high mixed at 41c; 16,000 bu by sample at 41½@43½c on track; 7,000 bu do at 42@44c free on board cars; and 800 bu ears at 41@42c. Total, 242,800 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, within Monday's range for futures, which closed easier in sympathy with other grains. Cash oats were higher, under a good demand from shippers. The receipts and reported shipments were nearly equal, and the stock in store decreased last week. Seller January sold at 31⅝@31⅝c, closing at the inside. December opened at 31⅜c, and closed at 31¼c. May sold early at 36@36⅛, and closed at 35⅞c. November oats were 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at the inside. No. 2 gilt-edged 8 cars brought 31@31¼c, and a round lot for shipment 31⅜c. No. 2 white were 33c, and rejected 29¼@29½c. Samples were active early, but slow and tame later. Cash sales were reported of 28,600 bu No. 2 at 30¾@31⅜c; 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 32⅝@33c; 7,100 bu rejected at 29¼@29½c; 15,000 bu by sample at 31½@35c on track; and 37,700 bu at 31½@33c for mixed; and 33@35½c for white free on board. Total, 88,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and firmer. The local trade were taking the receipts, paying 84½c for cars of No. 2. Futures were in fair request, with no sales except for January at 87c. December was nominal at 86c and November at 85c. The receipts were small, and the stock was reduced a little last week. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 84½c; 400 bu rejected at 77½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 78@86c on track; and 100 bu at 73c free on board. Total, 2,900 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active and strong. The receipts were again fair, with larger shipments reported than recently, and the weekly statement showed a small reduction in the stock in store. Futures were firmer, closing 1c higher than on the previous day. There was a fair inquiry at 90c for the month and 89c for December, and late the latter sold at 90c. Car lots of No. 2 brought 90c, No. 3 sold at 63c, and No. 4 at 51½@52c. Samples were more plenty and more active, the demand being chiefly local, at 42½@51c for No. 5, 52@63c for No. 4, 66@85c for No. 3, and 89@92½c for No. 2 on track. The increased receipts of the past few days are explained by the fact that some of the roads have been able to switch in cars that were delayed outside the city by the crowded condition of the tracks. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 3 at 90c; 1,000 bu No. 3 at 65c; 2,000 bu No. 4 at 51½@53c, outside for Northwestern; 15,000 bu by sample at 42½@92½c on track; and 7,000 bu at 50@95c, free on board. Total, 26,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, closing at $1.07¼ for January and $1.06⅛ for December. Sales 1,605,000 bu at $1.06⅞@1.07¼ for January, $1.08¼@1.08⅝ for February, and $1.05⅞@1.06⅛ for December. Corn closed at 42¼@42⅜c for December, and 42⅝c for January. Sales 490,000 bu at 46⅝c for June, 47@47⅛c for May, 42⅝@42¾c for January, and 42⅜c for November. Oats were 31¼c for next month, and 31⅝c for January. Sales 55,050 bu at 31⅛c for December, and 35⅞@36c for May. Rye was steady, with sales of 45,000 bu at 87c for January. Mess pork was firmer for January, which closed at $13.52½@13.55, with sales of 10,500 brls at $13.45@13.52½ for January. Lard closed at $8.02½@8.05 for December, and sales of 1,750 tcs were reported for January at $8.07½. Short ribs were steady, with sales of 650,000 lbs at $6.70 seller January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and steady. Choice hurl is firm, the stock of it being limited; poor corn is plenty. Quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @6¼
Green, self-working	5 @5½
Red-tipped, do	5 @5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@3

BUTTER—A firm and fairly active market was noted. Local and Eastern buyers were looking around for good to choice grades, and suitable offerings were quickly taken at full prices. Stocks are very moderate, and holders manifest a good deal of confidence. We again quote:

Creamery	27 @31	Ladle-packed	17 @20
Dairy, choice	24 @25	Packing stock	13 @15
Dairy, fair to good	22 @23	Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. Trade remains quiet at the subjoined prices:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu.	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Little improvement was apparent in the situation of this market. Buyers are still holding off, and beyond such takings as are required for immediate use there is practically nothing doing. Prices are not firm as given below:

Full cream, September and October	12¼@12¾
Full cream, August	11 @11½
Part skim	8½@ 9½
Full skim	5 @ 6
Low grades	4 @ 5

COAL—An active business was doing, both the city and country demands being liberal. Prices were firm:

Anthracite	$7.00	Blossburg	$5.50
Erie & Brier Hill	7.00	Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Indiana block	5.00
Piedmont	6.00	Wilmington	4.50

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at $1.17½@1.20, and lard tierces at $1.35@1.40. Large lots were quoted 2½@5c under the above figures.

EGGS—Were in demand and steady at 19@20c for fresh lots, and 16@18c for pickled or store-house stock.

FISH—Jobbers report a continued good demand and a steady set of prices, excepting lake fish, of which the supply is comparatively light. Stocks are in good shape:

Whitefish, No. 1, ₽ ½-brl	$ 5.50 @ 5.60
Whitefish, family, ₽ ½-brl	3.40 @ 3.60
Trout, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.60
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ₽ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.50
Herring—Holland, ₽ keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, ₽ box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins continue weak, and lower quotations are given. Other fruits remain about steady. Nuts are easy. We revise our list:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6¼
Figs, layers, new	19 @ 21
Turkish prunes	4½@ 6¼
Raisins, layers, old	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, layers, new	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, old	2.20 @2.30
Do, new	2.80 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9½
Raisins, loose Muscatel, old	2.10 @2.20
Do, new	2.40 @2.50
Zante currants, old	5¾@ 6
Do, new	6 @ 6½
Citron	27 @ 28

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	7½@ 9
Apples, Eastern, new	4 @ 4½
Apples, Southen, new	3¾@ 3¾
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves, old	4 @ 4½
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries, new	7¾@ 8¼
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 19
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	7 @ 7½
Pecans	9 @ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and generally steady. Apples are selling to the city, and country buyers are hurrying their stock forward in order to get it housed before freezing weather comes. Oranges were in good local demand:

Grapes, per lb	6 @ 7
Apples, per brl	1.50 @ 2.00
Apples in car-lots, per brl	1.25 @ 1.60
Cranberries, per brl	6.00 @ 7.00
Quinces, per brl	@ 4.00
Lemons, per box	4.50 @ 5.00
Southern oranges, per brl	5.00 @ 5.50
Jamaica oranges, per brl	7.50 @ 8.00
California pears, per box	4.00 @ 5.00
California grapes, 40-lb case	5.00 @ 5.50

GROCERIES—Remained as previously quoted. Trade was reported good, and the prevalent feeling was again one of firmness. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	5¾@ 7½
Louisiana	5½@ 6½
Rangoon	5¾@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	23 @28½
Mocha	23 @27½
Maracaibo	24¾@25½
Rio, fancy	16¾@18½
Rio, prime to choice	16½@17¾
Rio, fair to good	15½@16
Rio, common	12¼@12¾
Rio, roasting	11¼@11¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@10¾
Crushed	10¼@10⅜
Powdered	10¼@10⅜
Granulated standard	9⅝@ 9¾
Do, not standard	9½@ 9⅝
A standard	9¼@ 9⅜
A No. 2	9 @ 9⅛
Extra C	8⅝@ 8¾
No. 1	8½@ 8⅝
Yellow	7½@ 8⅜

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	42 @45
Prime corn or sugar	39 @41
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @37
Blackstrap	25 @26

SPICES.

Allspice	18½@20
Cloves	43 @45
Cassia	21 @22
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was in fair demand and firm. Shippers wanted timothy, and bid more for some lots. The offerings were fair, but in cases where sellers had to furnish the hay loaded they were unwilling to do so unless they were sure of getting the cars. Higher freights will rule Monday, and sellers did not want to make contracts at present rates, as there was doubt about their getting the cars to load before the new tariff went into effect:

No. 1 timothy, ₽ ton	$15.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ₽ ton	13.50@14.25
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	12.50@13.50
No. 1 prairie	10.00@11.00

HIDES—Were in good demand and steady. Some houses are quoting 10c for light stock in car-loads. The Eastern market is reported more active and firm. Quotations:

Green-cured, light, ₽ lb	9¾
Green-cured, heavy	9¼@ 9½
Damaged hides	8¼
Calf, ₽ lb	14 @15½
Dry salted, ₽ lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

HOPS—Were in moderate request at 20@23c for Eastern, and Wisconsins were slow at 16@18c.

HONEY—Choice white comb was quoted at 18@20c, and common at 14@17c.

OILS—Were quoted about steady. Trade continues fair for the season. Below are the prices current:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 24¾
Carbon, 110 test	14¼
Carbon, 150 test	18¾
Carbon, 175 test	24
Lard, current make	67
Lard, No. 1	53
Lard, No. 2	48
Linseed, raw	59@ 60
Linseed, boiled	62@ 63
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	48
Miner's oil	58@ 60
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	15
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15
Gasoline 87 degrees	21½

PIG-IRON—A moderately active and steady market was reported. An absence of large orders is still complained of, but, while individual takings are comparatively small, they make a very respectable aggregate. The following quotations are furnished:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$ 33.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	34.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	35.00
Scotch, according to brand	27.00@28.00
American Scotch, according to brand	25.00@27.00
Anthracite and coke	26.00@28.00
Silvery (soft)	23.00@25.00

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in moderate request and steady. Dressed poultry was preferred, chickens selling at 8@8½c, and turkeys at 10@12c. Live chickens were plenty and dull at 7@7½c, turkeys at 10@10½c, ducks at $2.25@2.50, and geese at $6.00@6.50 per doz. Prairie chickens were $4.50@4.75, quail $1.25@1.50, and wild ducks $2.00@2.50 per doz. Venison saddles 10@10½c per lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed opened at $1.20 and closed at $1.18@1.19. The receipts were liberal, and shippers had everything their own way. Rail freights advance Monday, and another week is expected to wind up the movement by the water route. Timothy seed was quiet and firm at $2.35 for prime, and sales were reported at $2.00@2.35. The offerings were rather below the late average. Cloverseed remains quiet, and new is arriving slowly. Prime medium was quoted at $4.50 and mammoth $4.75@5.00.

SALT—Was steady under a fair inquiry:

Fine salt, per brl, outside for Onondaga	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.31
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50
Liverpool coarse	1.51

WHISKY—Moderately active at the decline of Sept. 28. Sales were reported of 600 brls unfinished goods on the basis of $1.11 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in fair Western demand and firm. Eastern orders are scarce. This market has advanced in company with Boston, and there is little if any margin for shippers to work on. Western manufacturers will probably require most of the stock in the West anyway. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	47@49
Coarse and dingy tub	39@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@26
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@26
Medium unwashed fleece	29@32
Medium washed fleece	40@42
Fine washed fleece	38@41
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,821	41,510	991
Tuesday	7,000	53,000	1,300
Total	11,821	94,510	2,291
Same time last week	10,611	81,673	1,362
Shipments—			
Monday	981	1,998	....

CATTLE—The demand was more than ordinarily active, and for choice and extra grades, and, in fact, for all decently fatted cattle, the market maintained a firm tone. There were more cattle that would grade above medium than on any day of late, but there were buyers for every hoof and at the strongest prices of the season. A marked falling off in the receipts of Texas and "Western" cattle was noted, but the deficiency was partially made good by an unusually large run of common and inferior natives. Of the latter descriptions canners and butchers bought freely at sustained prices. Stockers also were in good request, and, though in very full supply, they sold stronger, $3.25 being paid in several instances for thrifty droves, av from 870 to 980 lbs. There were no fancy beeves on sale. The best lots offered went at $5.50@5.65. The larger part of the receipts changed hands, and the market closed steady and firm.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.50@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.75@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Texans	2.25@3.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
95	1,520	$5.65	14 stockers	826	$3.25
18	1,427	5.25	21	951	3.15
13 calves	98	5.00	24 stockers	815	3.10
30	1,561	5.00	18 stockers	843	3.05
66	1,397	5.00	16	945	3.00
34	1,375	5.00	13 stockers	647	3.00
32	1,416	4.90	21	1,069	3.00
60	1,409	5.00	230 Texas	888	3.00
94	1,355	4.85	13	847	3.00
34	1,362	4.75	10 stockers	852	2.90
30	1,376	4.75	15 stockers	832	2.90
50	1,323	4.75	16 stockers	587	2.80
33	1,389	4.75	20 stockers	823	2.85
34	1,282	4.70	18	963	2.80
17	1,321	4.70	22	805	2.80
32	1,325	4.65	27 stockers	773	2.75
16	1,285	4.65	11	1,074	2.75
138	1,262	4.60	12 cows	964	2.75
61	1,415	4.75	42 Texas	855	2.75
16	1,290	4.55	81	800	2.75
31	1,305	4.40	48 Texas	774	2.70
47	1,110	4.35	16 cows	770	2.65
46	910	4.30	11 stockers	604	2.65
67	1,322	4.30	16	857	2.65
20	1,317	4.55	20 stockers	670	2.60
37	1,246	4.25	11 cows	768	2.60
17	1,250	4.30	21 cows	857	2.30
29	1,172	4.00	16 cows	891	2.30
19	1,036	3.60	16 cows	817	2.50
20	1,017	3.50	12 bulls	1,009	2.50
22	1,020	3.40	16 cows	883	2.30
18	1,146	3.50	19 cows	616	2.37½
38	1,073	3.25	12 cows	918	2.30
21 stockers	964	3.25	19 cows	926	2.40
20 stockers	932	3.25	23 cows	740	2.40
12 stockers	947	3.25	14 cows	786	2.35
16 stockers	870	3.25	20 cows	901	2.30
21 stockers	919	3.15	13 cows	882	2.25
45	940	3.25			

HOGS—Notwithstanding the fact that the receipts promised to be large, the market opened active and higher, light weights showing an improvement of 5c and heavy grades of 10c, as compared with Monday's quotations. The advance was sustained until towards noon, when it became evident that the supply would considerably exceed the most extravagant estimates; thence the demand became less urgent, and prices fell back a little, heavy grades declining fully 5c from opening rates. There was a fairly active movement down to the close of business hours, but a goodly number of hogs (mostly late arrivals) were left over. Light sold at $4.55@4.75, and heavy grades at $4.60@5.00. The latter closed at $4.55@4.95. The quality was good, few inferior lots being offered.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	406	$5.00	129	246	$4.75	91	199	$4.70
49	394	4.95	121	259	4.75	75	282	4.70
78	400	4.90	332	223	4.75	38	270	4.70
209	352	4.90	125	250	4.75	37	171	4.70
48	330	5.90	62	260	4.75	57	288	4.70
51	330	4.90	56	260	4.75	296	206	4.65
105	340	4.85	64	268	4.75	59	210	4.65
99	359	4.85	72	217	4.75	69	231	4.65
60	352	4.85	52	196	4.75	109	257	4.60
109	339	4.85	47	202	4.75	66	234	4.60
65	320	4.85	35	315	4.75	65	212	4.60
56	267	4.80	45	273	4.75	80	188	4.55
157	290	4.80	30	218	4.75	57	195	4.55
57	327	4.80	51	228	4.75	61	170	4.50
124	324	4.80	65	206	4.75	87	134	4.35
117	282	4.80	131	258	3.70	61	171	4.40
170	277	4.80	59	189	4.70	21	146	4.40
49	293	4.80	49	287	4.70	62	148	4.35
56	273	4.80	52	290	4.70	48	120	4.25
45	328	4.80	22	198	4.70	134	161	4.15
58	337	4.80	149	280	4.70	32	240	3.60
32	222	4.75	60	208	4.70			

SHEEP—No material change was apparent in this branch of the trade. There was a fair demand and a moderate supply at $3.00@4.25 per 100 lbs for very poor to choice qualities.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	76	$3.30	91	106	$4.20	61	82	$3.30
108	79	3.30	48	88	3.90	99	103	4.12½
312 Col	85	3.40	97	105	4.15			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; fair demand at lower rates; buyers holding off to obtain concessions; extra steers, $5.10@5.40; choice, $4.85@4.95; good shippers, $4.50@4.75; light and medium, $3.65@4.40; stockers, $2.75@3.15; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800; market dull and lower; no Eastern trade; trade principally for feeders; extra selected feeders, $4.85@5.00; fair to good Western sheep, $3.90@4.30; common, $3.50@3.80; Western lambs, $4.50@4.90; Canada lambs, $5.20@5.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; market easier; good to choice Yorkers, $4.65@4.70; light mixed, $4.50@4.60; heavy and medium, $4.65@4.75; extra, $4.80; medium quality heavy at $4.10@4.40; coarse and common, $3.90@4.00; best grades disposed of.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; good to fancy native shipping steers, $4.50@5.10; medium to fair, $4.00@4.40; mixed native butchers' and grass Texans, $2.50@3.25; Colorado steers, $3.75@4.25; stockers, 2.40@2.90; feeders, $2.85@3.20; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 150.

SHEEP—Scarce and firm; fair to good muttons, $3.00@3.75; fancy shipping, $4.00; receipts, 250; shipments, 200.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.55@4.65; mixed packing, $4.50@4.65; butchers, to fancy, $4.70@4.80; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 16.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,204 head; good trade in fine oxen; slow for ordinary to medium; the latter are wanted, but butchers are anxious to buy cheap; sales of choice at $7.50@8.00; extra, $6.75@7.25; first quality, $5.50@6.50; second, $4.50@5.25; third, $3.75@4.25.

HOGS—Western fat swine, live, $5.75@5.87½; Northern dressed hogs, $6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,243 head; market more active; sheep in lots, $2.50@5.00 each; extra, $6.50; lambs, $4.25@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,248; shipments, 813; market steady; native shippers, $3.60@4.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; native cows, $2.00@2.80; grass Texas, $1.75@2.75; half-breeds, $2.25@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,452; shipments, none; market active and higher; choice, $4.45@4.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.35@4.40.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; selling a full quarter better than the first of last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400 head; Philadelphias, $4.75@4.85; Yorkers, $4.50@4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,200; selling fair at last week's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $3.85@4.25; light, $4.30@4.45; packing, $4.40@4.55; butchers', $4.55@4.65; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—HOGS—Firmer at $4.35@4.80; receipts, 9,500; shipments, 1,800.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active and steady. The offerings were small, and nearly all of the loads were sold to the city dealers. Prices were not quotably changed, though some loads of piece-stuff bring a little more than heretofore. Receivers expect moderate receipts. Vessels are stripping, the owners claiming they cannot afford to run at present rates. Telegrams from Menominee say it is so cold up there that the mills will soon have to stop running. Some of them are already on half time, the ice having formed so fast and thick that logs cannot be run in. The receipts of last week were quite up to the late average. Following are the quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 8.25@ 8.50
Green common inch	10.00@11.00
Green medium	11.00@13.00
Green good inch	14.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.25@ 2.35
Extra shingles	2.35@ 2.50
Lath	1.70@ 1.75

The yard dealers report a fair movement. The sales are liberal for November, and lumber is still moving inland freely on old contracts. The cold weather is expected to check trade, especially if it continues. Following is the price-list:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	46.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	13.50@13.50
Fencing No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards, 12@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft. under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11:30 a.m.—Flour—No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 9d. Provisions—Pork, 69s. Lard, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry freely supplied at 6 7-16@6 9-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,200.

BREADSTUFFS—Large buyers at higher prices; California white wheat at 8s 10d@9s 8d; do club, 9s 9d@10s 4d; red Western spring, 8s 8d@9s 8d; red winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 9d@5s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, mess, 58s.

LINSEED OIL—27s 6d.

RECEIPTS—Past three days—Wheat, 224,000 centals; American, 173,000.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—REFINED PETROLEUM—8¼@8½d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—33s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—PETROLEUM—24c.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d@11s 9d. Winter wheat, 9s 3d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 6d@9s 4d; white, 8s 9d@9s 8d; club, 9s 8d@10s 4d. Corn, 5s 9d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 45s 3d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 224,000 centals, of which 172,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Wheat strong; red winter, 9s 10d; No. 2 spring, 9s 8d; No. 3 do 9s 2d. California advanced 1@2d. Corn strong at 5s 9½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand; California declined 3@6d. Corn in fair demand at 6d advance. Arrived—

Wheat quiet and firm. Corn firm and a shade higher. To arrive—Wheat strong; red winter (at London) advanced 3d. Pork, 68s. Lard, 46s. Bacon—Long clear, 42s; short clear, 45s. Tallow, 36s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Beef dull at 56s. Weather in England—Continuous rain.

LATER—1:30 p. m.—Raining steadily. Breadstuffs, large business; higher; winter wheat, 9s 6d@9s 10d; spring, 8s 8d@9s 6d; white, 8s 10d@9s 8d; club, 9s 9d@10s 4d. Corn, 5s 9d@5s 9½d.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; white Michigan, 9s 9d; Western red winter, 9s 10d; spring No. 3, 8s 6d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn strong. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Red firmly held, but white very dull; fair average No. 2 spring, 48s; fair average California, 47s. Corn firm; fair average American mixed, 27s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat strong. Corn firm. Fair average quality of Western red winter wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 46s 6d; later, 46s 9d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat dealings again of a liberal magnitude, mostly in the speculative line, on an unsettled market, as reflecting largely the variable temper of the reports from the West. On the favorit grade of No. 2 red the opening business indicates a slight decline followed later on by a break of about ¼@⅜c a bu under free and urgent offerings. At the reduced figures the transactions were to a fair aggregate again mainly in the speculative interest. Toward the close, with more inquiry from speculative sources, prices rallied sharply, or to about the highest rates of the day, and winding up a trifle weaker; sales reported of No. 1 red in lots at $1.25½; No. 2 red at $1.20½@1.21¼, chiefly at $1.20½@1.21, closing at about $1.21; do November at $1.20½@1.21¼, closing at $1.21 asked and $1.20¾ bid; December at $1.20¾@1.22¼, closing at $1.22¾ asked; do January at $1.24¼@1.24¾, closing at $1.24⅝ asked; No. 3 red, $1.18; do steamer grade at $1.11½; ungraded red at $1.10@1.22½, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring to arrive soon at $1.17½. Corn more active for prompt and forward delivery; sales of mixed Western ungraded at 58@59½c, as to quality; No. 3 at 55¼@56c; No. 2 white at 59½. Oats—A fair business reported at generally steadier prices, in instances gaining ¼@½c a bu; ungraded at 45@50c, as to quality; mixed do, 40@43c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 42½c. Rye inactive, but held firmly; No. 2 Western November quoted at $1.03@1.04. Barley quoted much higher, and in very good demand.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less sought after, at irregular prices. Western pork in moderate demand for early delivery, quoted at $14.75; sales of 50 brls at $14.75, and in the option line Western mess was inactive, with the year option $13.50 asked; January at $14.60 bid, and $14.90 asked. A good demand noted for dressed hogs at $5.75@6.12½. A fair jobbing movement reported in cut meats at unchanged prices. Bacon—Firm and wanted, with short clear quoted at $8.12½, long clear, $7.50. Western steam lard has been more freely dealt in; for early delivery quoted at $8.70.

TALLOW—Active at full rates, with sales noted of 185,000 lbs at 6⅜@6½c for prime and 6¾c for choice. Stearine firm and in request, quoted at the close for prompt delivery, city, in hhds, 9¼c, and Western 9c. A parcel of 120 tcs choice out of town sold at 9 1-16c; oleomargarine stearine sold at 7⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at former rates; sales noted of molasses sugar, 6⅝c; New Orleans at 6¼c.

FREIGHT—Room on berth continued in good request, and as offered quoted sparingly; for early use has been again quoted very strong, closing in favor of ship-owners. For Liverpool engagements reported have been by steam, flour at 2s 6d@3s (mostly through freight and forward shipment), and by out-port steamers as low as 2s 6d@2s 7½d; quoted in the local market at the close at 3s. Provisions at 32s 6d@45s (mainly through freight for forward shipment.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Steady at 10 15-16@11 3-16c; futures steady; November, 10.86c; December, 10.78c; January, 10.88c; February, 10.99c; March, 11.13c; April, 11.27c; May, 11.40c; June, 11.51c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 34,000 brls; exports, 13,000; super State and Western, $3.80@4.25; common to good extra, $4.75@5.00; good to choice, $5.05@6.50; white wheat extra, $4.75@4.95; extra Ohio, $5.00@6.25; St. Louis, $4.75@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 214,000 bu; exports, 230,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.17½ to arrive; ungraded red, $1.10@1.22; No. 3 do, $1.18; steamer do, $1.11½; No. 2 red, $1.20½@1.21; No. 1 do, $1.25½; ungraded white, $1.16@1.21; No. 2 do, $1.16½@1.17; No. 1 do, $1.18½@1.18¾; No. 2 red November, $1.20½@1.21¼; December, $1.21½@1.22¼; January, $1.24¼@1.24¾. Corn—Demand active; receipts, 116,000 bu; exports, 112,000 bu; ungraded, 58@59½c; No. 3, 55¼@56c; No. 2, 58½@59c; No. 2 white, 59½c; No. 2 November, 58⅝@59c; December, 59½c; January, 59⅝c. Oats weak; receipts, 36,000 bu; Western mixed, 41@43c; white Western, 43@50c.

HAY—In good demand at full prices; 90@95c.

HOPS—Steady, with a fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar nominally unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in good demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal: United, 90c; crude, 6⅝@7¼c; refined, 12c asked by refiners; other lots, 10@10½c.

TALLOW—Quiet but firm; 6⅝@7¼c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 46c.

EGGS—Firmer at 23@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; mess quoted $14.75@15.05. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, 7⅝c; short clear, 8½c. Lard firm; prime steam, $8.72½.

BUTTER—Firm for choice at 14@26c.

CHEESE—Firm at 10@12¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota extra, clear medium, $5.00@5.25; good, $5.50; choice, $5.65@5.75; straight, $6.25; Ohio, good, $5.75; fancy, $6.20; Michigan, $5.50; St. Louis, $6.25; winter patents, $6.75@7.50; spring patents, $7.25@8.25. Rye flour quiet at $5.37½@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat active and a shade higher; rejected grain, depot, $1.05; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.17½; No. 2 red, November, $1.17¾ bid, $1.18¼ asked; December, $1.19 bid, $1.19¾ asked; January, $1.21⅞ bid, $1.22½ asked; February, $1.24 bid, $1.25 asked. Corn steady; old yellow, depot, 59c; old Western mixed, on track, 58½@59c; old sail mixed, elevator, 58½c; new Western mixed, on track, 54c; sail mixed, November, 58c bid, 59c asked; December, 57c bid, 57½c asked; January, 57c bid, 57½c asked. Oats—Demand moderate; No. 1 white, 42c; No. 2 do, 41c; No. 3 do, 39@39½c; rejected and mixed, 37@37½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, $12.00. Mess pork, $15.25@16.50. Hams—Smoked, 10@10½c; pickled, 8@9c. Lard—Prime steam, $8.75@8.87½; kettle, $8.87½@9.00.

BUTTER—Choice firm; others dull; prices unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 25@27c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but steady; creamery, 12½@13c; fair to good, 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Firm, but without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing quiet; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and November, $1.19@1.19½; December, $1.20½@1.20¾; January, $1.23@1.23½; February, $1.25½@1.25¾. Corn—Western higher, strong, closing quiet, steady; Western mixed spot and November 58@58½c; new, 56⅝c; January, 57½@58c; steamer, 53½c. Oats higher; Western white, 43@44c; do mixed, 41@42c. Rye quiet at $1.00.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active, firm, but without quotable change.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 16@23c; roll, 17@22c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 23c; limed, 18c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@15¼c.

SUGAR—Quiet; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,034 brls; wheat, 270,371 bu; corn, 89,980 bu; rye, 1,384 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 125,200 bu; corn, 4,700 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 729,955 bu; corn, 78,388 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher but declined; No. 2 red, $1.04¼@1.04⅜ cash; $1.04⅜ November; $1.06⅜@1.06 December; $1.08⅝@1.08¼ January; $1.10⅞@1.11½@1.10⅞ February; No. 3 do, $1.01⅜; No. 4 do, 94½c@94⅞. Corn lower; 43¼@43c cash; 43@43¼c November; 42⅛@42c December; 42½@42¼c January; 45⅞@45⅝c May. Oats lower at 30⅝@31¼c cash; 30⅜c bid for November; 31⅜c December; 32¼@33c January. Rye better at 86¾c. Barley unchanged at 60@95c.

LEAD—Quiet at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; dairy, 20@26c.

EGGS—Higher at 23c.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing at $14.00. Lard nominal at 8c. Dry salt meat, $4.50@4.55@7.00@7.10@7.20@7.25, according to age. Bacon dull; $5.50, $8.15@8.20, $8.35@8.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; superfine, $3.25@3.75; XX, $4.50@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.40@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 60@62c. Oats active and firm at 45c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but steady at $2.50.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $23.00; choice, $23.50@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $14.50. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, $8.75@9.25; keg, $9.75. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, loose, 5¼c; packed, 5⅝c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 8¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, a good demand and prices a shade higher; canvased, 9½@10½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western rectified, $1.05.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and weak; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime to choice, 11½@14½c. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@6⅛c; prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; yellow clarified, 7⅝@7¾c. Molasses steady, with a good demand; common, 30@33c; centrifugal, 20@38c; fair, 34@37c; prime to choice, 37@44c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½@6c.

BRAN—Firmer; held at $1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Firm; demand fair.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened ⅛c higher, closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.09½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.06; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.04¼; November, $1.04¼; December, $1.05⅜; January, $1.06⅝; No. 3 do, 92c; No. 4 do, 81c. Corn stronger; No. 2, 42⅛c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 at 31¼c. Rye—No. 1, 86c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, cash and November, 78⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork—$13.00 for old; $14.00 for new; $13.12½ January. Lard—Prime steam, $8.10 cash; $8.05 January.

HOGS—Steady at $4.40@4.50.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 117,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 36,565 bu; shipments, 26,900 bu; market weaker; No. 3 cash, 84⅜c; November, 84c; No. 2, cash, 86c; November, 86c; No. 1, cash, 91c; November, 91c. Corn—Receipts, 12,634 bu; shipments, 20,915 bu; market unsettled; No. 2 cash, 33⅜c; November, 33⅞c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.05¼; amber do, $1.07½; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.05⅜; November, $1.07½; December, $1.08¼; January, $1.10⅜; February, $1.13⅛; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.00; rejected, 91c. Corn steady; high mixed, 47c; new, 46½c; No. 2, new, 45⅞c; old, spot, 46½c; December, 44c; rejected, new, 44c; damaged, 44c; new, 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 33½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime mammoth, $4.35; No. 2 do, $4.30.

CLOSED—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, December, $1.08⅜; January, $1.10⅜; February, $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 138,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Quiet at 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $5.00@5.25; fancy, $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 amber, $1.06; No. 2 red, $1.07. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 50c; new ear, 44c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye firm; No. 2, 95c. Barley—Good demand; No. 2 fall, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.50. Lard in fair demand at $8.07½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $4.75; clear ribs, $7.50. Bacon lower; clear rib, 7⅞c; clear, 8⅜c.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.09.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; choice Western Reserve, 20@23c; choice Central Ohio, 16@20c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Quiet at 10⅜c.

FLOUR—Firm; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra family, $4.00@4.50; A No. 1, $4.75@5.00; choice fancy, $5.75@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at 98c@$1.01. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white, 46c; do mixed, 45c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white, 36c; do mixed, 35c. Rye active, firm, and higher; No. 2, 90@93c.

HAY—Steady, with a good demand, at $15.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.50. Lard—Prime steam nominal. Bulk-meats dull and lower; clear rib, $7.50; clear, $7.85. Bacon dull; clear rib, $8.25; clear, $8.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured lower at 10c.

WHISKY—$1.09.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; mixed and yellow, 62@63½c; high-mixed, 63c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 46@48c; No. 2 white, 43½@44c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 41@42½c. Rye, $1.05.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 22@24c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; corn, 73,000 bu; wheat, 53,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed, 41½@42c; mixed, 41¼@41¾c; sales for May at 45c. Oats firm at 32½@32¾c. Rye firm; No. 2, 88c.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 27,875 bu; oats, 9,200 bu; rye, 3,675 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 21,500 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white, $1.04¾ November; do December, $1.05½; January, $1.07; February, $1.09; No. 2 white, $1.00; No. 2 red, $1.08¾ bid; receipts, 37,000 bu; shipments, 91,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; fair demand and higher; 30,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.24½@1.25. Corn inactive; asking 52c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.04@1.04¼. Corn steady at 41¼@42c. Oats firm at 31@32½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—WOOL—Demand active, and higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra, 47@48c; extra, 47@48c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 43c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42½@46c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 43c; washed combing and delaine, 45@55c; unwashed do, 33½@38c; pulled, 38@45c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The general market continues quiet, but cotton goods are in steady demand and prices are firm. Pepperell fine brown sheetings have advanced. Prints quiet, but stocks are well in hand and leading makes are firm. Dress goods and ginghams in light demand. Men's wear woolens sluggish but steady.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 11¼c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; crude United certificates unsettled at 89½c; refined held at 12c by refiners; outside lots quoted at 10@10¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Steady, with a good demand; middling, 10⅝c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 15,669 bales; gross, 17,635; exports to Great Britain, 6,551; sales, 7,100; stock, 214,058.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 16.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

An Incandescent Carbon Lamp Which Gives a Pleasant, Steady Light at Less Cost than Gas—The Light in Practical Use in New York City.

New York Evening Post.

In the reading-rooms of the Safe Deposit Company, in the basement of the Equitable Life-Insurance Building at No. 120 Broadway, may now be seen the first successful attempt to use the electric light from incandescent carbon. Edison made last winter, as every one will remember, a display of lamps which resembled those now shown in the Equitable Building, but none of the lamps at Menlo Park gave more than a light equal to ten candles. The other defects of the Edison lights were, that the power required was enormous and that the carbon gave out sooner or later,—often within a few days. One needs only to examine the lamps at No. 120 Broadway to see that something like perfection has been reached. In the reading-room there are ten lights,—a chandelier holding four lights, and six single brackets. The light, in quality, is very much like that from a first-class oil lamp, steadier than gas, and of a yellow, clear, pleasant quality. There is an entire ab sence of the ghastly blue color and none of the flickering which makes the arc lights (to be seen in the basement corridor of the Equitable Building) so painful to the eyes if borne for any length of time. The only criticism which may be made, and which would only be made by an expert accustomed to examining electric lights, is that the pulsations of the engine are seen reflected in the changing intensity of the light, which falls and rises almost imperceptibly with every stroke of the engine which furnishes the power. In the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company there are fifty of these lamps, lighting up the whole place like daylight night and day. Some of the lamps have been running for weeks; others for a few days only. It is only a matter of time for the whole Equitable Building to be supplied in the same manner. The advantages of the light in the vaults, as one of the guardians explained, are, that all possible danger of fire is avoided, and that the atmosphere, which, with the very low ceilings, becomes rapidly tainted by burning gas, remains perfectly cool and sweet.

At first sight these lamps are thought to be almost identical with those of Mr. Edison. There is a glass bulb about the size of an egg in which is seen a carbon thread shaped like an M. Mr. Edison's carbon was, it will be remembered, shaped like a horseshoe. When the current is made to pass through this thread it becomes white with heat, and emits a soft and pleasant light, which is controlled by an ordinary gas-burner key. But the lamp, as will be seen, differs in many respects from Edison's. It is chiefly the invention of Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the well-known mechanical engineer: some of the details are by other men. The United States Electric Light Company holds patents of Farmer, Maxim, Heikel, Olmstead, and others. The glass bulb resembles Edison's in its main features. The carbon thread is prepared under patents of Maxim, by carbonizing paper at a high temperature in an atmosphere of gasoline vapor. Edison produces as perfect a vacuum in his lamps as can be obtained by a Sprengel pump, and seals up the lamp by melting the glass around the wires which enter it. Mr. Maxim considers the attempt to maintain a vacuum a futile one, and fills his lamp with a hydro-carbon vapor which does not support combustion. Mr. Sawyer used nitrogen for this purpose, but a hydro-carbon vapor has been found to be superior. The sealing of the lamp is done with a semi-elastic cement, the composition of which is kept a secret, which expands and contracts with the glass as the bulk is heated or cooled. The fifty lamps in the Equitable Building are arranged on what is known as a multiple arc circuit. The regulator, which allows one or more lights to be turned off without affecting the others, is an invention of Mr. Maxim, but is too complicated to be described here in detail. It is an ingenious use of exciting magnets which accomplish their work to perfection. No careful measurements of the power required in these Maxim lamps has yet been made in the Equitable Building, but from the laboratory tests Mr. Maxim feels warranted in saying that one-horse power will be equal to supplying ten lamps of twenty-candle power each. This will bring the cost of the light far below that of gas.

Mr. Maxim lays claim to a priority in the field of lightning by electric incandescence, as his first application for a patent on his incandescent lamp was filed Oct. 4, 1870, the patent being granted Aug. 10, 1880. The process of manufacturing the carbon was patented July 20, 1880; the machine for regulating the current was patented June 8, 1880; and the process for charging the lamps with hydro-carbon vapor was patented Aug. 10, 1880. Mr. Maxim's interests are identical with those of the United States Electric Light Company.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

To the rescue with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar before the baby strangles with croup. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

MURDERERS' ROW.

The Headquarters of Nineteen Inmates of the Cook County Jail.

Short Sketches of the Tragedies for Which They Are Incarcerated.

Fifteen Men and Four Women—Who and What They Are.

If there is one thing more than another of which the average man likes to read the details that thing is a first-class murder with the goriest of trimmings; and if there is one thing more another that some men would like to see that thing is "the murderer and the murderee," as an Arizona jury elegantly phrased it. There is a singular fascination to many in the ghastly butchery of a fellow-creature, and each of the horrible particulars,—when, where, and how it was done; what the victim cried in his agony; the oaths the murderer used; the size of the knife, or the calibre of the pistol; how often the stab or shot was repeated; what vital organs were touched; how soon death would ensue; what the victim looked like, living and dead; and what the murderer's appearance and opinions on the matter were,—these are points which must be given by every great newspaper of every murder occurring under its eye, or the public is not satisfied.

Second to the murder in interest at the time of its occurrence is the murderer. But just as soon as his victim is shut away from sight, and the Coroner's jury, and the Grand Jury, and the papers, and public opinion have had their little say about him, and he is tucked snugly in seven by nine quarters in the jail, he himself rises to be the lion of the whole affair. His name becomes as a household word, his history is as well known as that of a retiring bank President, and anecdotes about him are circulated as freely as counterfeit tickets on election-day.

The one puzzling thing about him is his appearance, and that is disappointing to a degree awful to think of. Instead of being the burly, beetle-browed ruffian, with great shocks of wiry hair, a massive jaw, a piratical eye, a brigand's scowl, and a desperado's countenance, he is often a mild-mannered, low-voiced, rather good-looking man, with a cast of countenance almost refined, and the expression of one whose mouth was just made for a dairy storehouse. It is in vain that the eye searches him for outward evidence of the moral deformity which led to the terrible deed recorded against him,—he looks, perhaps, gentler than some Sunday-school teachers. Perhaps this is the reason he gets his fine work in so frequently on the American jury. But this is irrelevant.

Just now the larder of Cook County Jail is well stocked with ladies and gentlemen undergoing a process of refrigeration for the taking of human life, and a TRIBUNE reporter went thither yesterday to take an inventory of the personal charms of such, with a brief history of [illegible]

[illegible] free board at public expense.

The [illegible] of cells is fashionably known as "Murderers' Row," and here, in 6x9 isolation [illegible] draughts for which the human nose and a grated window [illegible]

FIRST ON THE LIST

is Charles H. Campbell. [illegible]

[illegible]

In Cell 38 the [illegible] black [illegible] Hultgren [illegible] greeted [illegible] crime [illegible]

[illegible] road, to whom Hultgren had loaned it the day after Johansen's disappearance. Subsequently the cashier of the tannery at which Johansen worked identified the bill as one paid to deceased the week before. Upon the evidence of this mute witness Hultgren was arrested. Of course, he denies all knowledge of the crime, and had no statement to make yesterday.

ANDERSEN.

With him languishes the mild-faced, blue-eyed, long-bearded Andrew Andersen, a Swede, 40 years of age, whose meekness of appearance is belied by the fact that on the night of Sept. 17, in a drunken brawl at No. 20 Bremer street, he drove a nine-inch blade through the temples of John Lend. Andersen, like his cell-mate, had nothing to say pending his trial, which is set for Dec. 2.

PRINCE ALBERT JONES,

the light comedian of Murderer's Row, was found whistling a merry tune in Cell 39. Prince Albert is a mulatto of the shade cigarmakers would call "Colorado Claro," is 25 years of age, wears his hair so close that the kink is scarcely noticeable, and gives his mustache an upward twirl quite becoming. He was neatly dressed, wore an eight-carat Parisian diamond set in a nickel horseshoe in his cravat, likewise a Brumagem ring and plated sleeve-buttons,—and greeted the reporter with a smile too ineffable to describe. Prince Albert is a fratricide of a fratricide, having killed his brother James July 8, 1879, in the stable of their home, at the corner of Thirty-first and Butterfield streets, who in his turn had killed an elder brother, Eugene, at No. 17 Cottage Grove avenue, three years ago. According to Prince Albert, James was an awful fellow, and had threatened to kill him a dozen times before the tragedy, and that the shooting was done purely in self-defense. He avers further that the Coroner's jury acquitted him, but that his two other brothers, grown fratricidal in their views too, had him rearrested, and are going to do their best to hang him. Their object in this, he says, is to get sole possession of the house where the killing took place, which has been willed to him and them by his mother, who is still living. Prince Albert larded this anecdote with many sunny smiles, and concluded with a disquisition on glass eyes, one of which he possesses. He inserted the vireous orb for the reporter's benefit, rolled it around to exhibit its nimble motion, gouged it out again and packed it away in cotton to keep it from wearing out.

JAMES TOBIN.

The occupant of Cell 40 was James Tobin, who beat his daughter Mollie to death Saturday evening, May 8. He came home in liquor, sent her out to buy him a valise, and because of dissatisfaction with it, knocked her down, and, kneeling upon her breast, hammered her face with both fists for nearly a quarter of an hour, the poor girl begging all the while for her life. She died at 9:30 the same evening. Mollie was 17 years of age, of amiable disposition, and had always been a most dutiful daughter. Tobin is a powerfully-built man, about 45 years of age, with a stubby brown mustache and goatee, heavy brows, small, quick gray eyes, and the general appearance of a man of violent passions. He declined to make any statement further than that he was innocent, never struck his daughter a blow, and would prove that on his trial.

JAMES BURKE.

With him was James Burke, who fatally cut his brother John in a drunken quarrel Oct. 4 on Chicago avenue. John was trying to coax him home from O'Malley's saloon, when James ran a knife into him. The wound was thought trivial, was neglected, peritonitis set in, and John died a fortnight later. Burke is about 30 years of age, black-haired and blue-eyed, wears a stubby mustache and an expression rather forbidding. He declined to say anything whatsoever.

JOHN C. HAYWARD,

23 years of age, was found in Cell 41. His face is as nearly a copy of the portrait of Ingersoll shown upon the cover of his printed lectures as nature could make it. Having an altercation with John McMahon, a saloonkeeper on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, on the morning of Dec. 7, 1878, over the price of some drinks. McMahon assaulted him and knocked him down. He left the saloon, and McMahon followed. In the street, McMahon gaining on him, he drew his revolver and, according to his own statement, fired three shots in the air to intimidate him. McMahon still advancing, he fired at his arm (as he states), missed it, and struck the unfortunate man in the left breast, killing him almost instantly. Hayward was for three years a student of medicine at the Chicago Medical College, and would soon have graduated. He was sentenced for life last fall, but made appeal for a new trial.

JOHN MURPHY,

a handsome, clear-eyed young fellow of 23, who stabbed Tony Winans, on Archer avenue, near Purple street, on election-night, April 6, occupies Cell 44. Winans assaulted Murphy's father in the afternoon, then himself in the evening. In the last scuffle Murphy drew the knife with which he had been working at the Stock-Yards, and stabbed Winans in the side. His trial is set for Nov. 29. He is cheerful, tells his story with great animation, and is not at all afraid of not getting clear.

JOHN LOUIS HOFSTETTER,

a Swiss, 26 years of age, is in Cell 51, Murderers' Row, but can scarcely be called a murderer. On Monday, Oct. 18, driving on the bridge from Chicago avenue, his wagon collided with that of Paul Patzman. Patzman was thrown out and killed, and the Coroner's jury held Hofstetter over to answer for manslaughter.

JACOB ORR AND JOHN GILBERT

are held in Cell 44 for the killing of the notorious negro, Dick Bross, Aug. 28, at 394 Clark street. Neither looks afraid of impending justice. Orr says Bross cut at him three times with a razor, whereon he shot him. He is a sailor by occupation, and states that he was drunk at the time. Frank Gilbert, colored, is detained with him as accessory, having been with Orr at the time of the killing. The den where the affray occurred is one of the worst in the city.

EARLE AND CREAM.

Cell 45 is occupied by Drs. Earle and Cream, both charged with producing abortion. Dr. Cream was very indignant at having been called a quack by the local press, and exhibited the following diplomas to the reporter: (1) *Medicinæ Doctor* of McGill College, Montreal, Canada; (2) License of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada; (3) Degree of M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg, Scotland; (4) Degree of Graduation in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburg; (5) License in Midwifery from the same; (6) Award of Honor as Intern of St. Thomas Hospital, London, where he studied two years; (7) License of the Illinois State Board of Health, dated Aug. 22, 1879.

The Doctor is charged with producing abortion on Mary Ann Faulkner, afterwards found dead at No. 1056 West Madison street. The Doctor states that he was summoned by the negress Hattie Mack, after the abortion had been produced, and attended the woman as he would attend any other case. He is confident of a triumphant acquittal from what he considers a foul charge, and says he has the sympathy of all the regular physicians of the city, any one of whom might easily be led into the same trap. "Why"—he asks—"why should I perform an abortion upon a strange woman who has neither money nor friends?"

In appearance the Doctor is a highly intelligent Scotchman, of easy address, is of medium build, with brown hair and blue eyes. He wears his beard in the Burnside fashion, closely trimmed. He urges his case with great strength, and says the negress Hattie Mack openly confessed to him that she had operated on deceased with a catheter and bent wires—one of which perforated the wound.

In the cell with Dr. Cream is Dr. Earle, whose venerably whitened beard, silvery hair, and austere manner seemed somewhat out of place. The Docter was 65 a few days ago. Concerning the charge of abortion against him, he had nothing to say. Aug. 26, Ettie Carl died of abortion, alleged to have been brought on by Dr. Earle—whence his trouble.

HUGH CARVILLE KENNEY,

of Cell 46, a pleasant mannered man, 31 years of [illegible] Madison street [illegible] night of Aug. [illegible] asked from [illegible], the man [illegible] man disap- [illegible] found dead [illegible] arrested.

[illegible] the grocery- [illegible] Thirty-first [illegible] March 1, 1879. He has the [illegible] be blessed [illegible] judgment still [illegible] of malig- [illegible] He is now [illegible] on the [illegible] store, [illegible] head while [illegible] Subsequent- [illegible] and all [illegible] masked, [illegible] evidence [illegible] sentence of [illegible] all knowl- [illegible] He has [illegible] back it up.

[illegible] desper- [illegible] charged, killed [illegible] of medium [illegible] and an [illegible] He would [illegible]

[illegible] Adam Conrad [illegible] found in [illegible] that Conrad [illegible] its conse- [illegible] the matter [illegible] take care of [illegible]

[illegible] department [illegible] or, as [illegible] Thomas [illegible] in a Dago [illegible] roughly [illegible] caught up a [illegible] result. She [illegible] and pos- [illegible] most of her [illegible] he says she [illegible] no idea it [illegible] struck at him. [illegible] time, and he [illegible] frequently quar- [illegible] for him, and [illegible] the officers [illegible] he died. [illegible] she comes [illegible]

ANNIE MACKEY,

or "Eva Lloyd," is a tall brunet of 22, with good features, bright black eyes, and a downy penciling of mustach. But for her closely-cut hair being brushed in a hideous scallop over her brow, she would be a handsome woman. She told the story of her killing of Dora Coffey, the girl found dead Sunday before last in a closet at No. 396 State street, to the same effect already given in THE TRIBUNE. She denies all the sensational stories about her remorse published in other papers, and says she is not guilty of the woman's death, and does not regret it.

MRS. ANN SULLIVAN,

charged with killing the drunken sailor at No. 119 Canal street last August, by throwing a beer keg on him, is a small, homely, middle-aged woman about 42 years of age, with rather a timid manner. She denied all knowledge of the killing, but said that her husband was "bating the divil out of her all that day."

HATTIE MACK,

the frowsy little negress charged with practicing abortion on Mary Ann Faulkner with Dr. Cream, tripped down-stairs in an exceedingly dirty gown, to say that she "didn't know nuffin' 'bout nuffin' 'n warnt goin to say nuffin' 'bout nuffin'." Of course this categorical reply was sufficient.

THUS ARE THE MURDERERS

of Cook County awaiting their time to expiate the most hideous of crimes known to the laws of man. What a life to drag out!—the same dreary monotony from hour to hour, from day to day, from week to week,—the same fevered calculations of evading the impending sentence, of blinding justice, of throwing favorable light upon the blackness of the deed. How often and often each particular of the tragedy has been reënacted in the mind, with hopes of torturing some excuse out of its circumstances and conditions; how minutely its every detail has been revolved in every possible view. Now the prisoner plays him the Judge,—sees himself at the bar, is touched with sympathy at his youth, or his appearance, or his unhappy state, and makes light the sentence. Then he plays him the juryman, and weighs the evidence and acquits himself. Carried away by the triumphant imagination he smiles. Suddenly the horrid deed rises up like a flash and confronts him,—all the stark cruelty of detail vividly portrayed,—he sees the face of his long-dead victim, hears the words used in the supreme moment, feels the haft of the knife or the butt of the pistol again in his grasp, commits the fatal act again and again in his frenzy, makes good his retreat in the same stealthy manner, haunted by the dead face he saw; then feels once more the same calm, resistless hand of the law laid upon his shoulder. At first there is remorse for the deed—pity for the dead; but soon the feeling of horror at his own situation transforms him again; he grows to regard himself as a hunted and persecuted animal, and then, looking upon the one he killed as the cause, exults in his deed, wishes he might do it again and again, with fresh tortures added. He sleeps and dreams of freedom and long-ago days of peace and good will;

WAKES WITH A START,

to find the smile upon his lips freezing into a curse, as the gray light of dawn shows him still the grated window and the narrow cell. He thinks of the trial, calmly listens to the sentence of death, sees himself the observed of all, hears with a touch of pride the comments on his coolness, sees himself led back and once more locked away. Then comes the execution,—he rehearses that, too. He goes carefully over each detail, careful to make himself "die game." He feels the rope placed about his neck; the black cap lowered; hears the last prayer; the short rattle of the sprung trap; feels himself falling, falling—and then?—then what curses break from his inmost soul to think this is to be his fate; that he is the one to be so choked like a wild beast,—choked with pinioned hands before a multitude, and with far more deliberation than that with which he slew his victim. The sweat starts from his brow, he pants hurriedly, as after violent exertion, walks up and down his cell, and then, in calmer mood, goes over the whole scene, and cause, and argument again, from hope to despair, from grief to rage, from remorse to a feeling of bitter and revengeful hate for all human kind. It is the refinement of cruel retribution to drag time out between the criminal's act and his trial,—between his sentence and expiation,—the most horrible portion of his suffering. The morning of his execution usually finds him calmer than those who are to witness his death, for he has already endured so many deaths in mind that the pitiful one awaiting his body has lost its power,—nay, is even welcome.

WISCONSIN.

The New Chief-Justice—The Antecedents of Judges Cole and Cassoday.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—The Hon. Orsamus Cole, who has just been appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin by Gov. Smith, is one of the oldest and best-known citizens of that Stalwart Republican Commonwealth. He was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1819, and graduated at Union College in 1843. In 1845 he came West, and after spending a few months in Chicago finally located at Potosi, in Grant County, Wis., where he entered upon the practice of the law. In 1847 he was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention, in which body he served with marked ability and fidelity, and took a prominent part in shaping the important portions of the new Constitution. In 1848 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District against the Hon. A. Hyatt Smith, Democrat, and George W. Crabbe, Free Soiler. The district then comprised the western half of the State of Wisconsin, and the campaign was enlivened by joint discussions between Smith and Cole at all the principal points in the district. The result was the triumphant election of Judge Cole, then one of the youngest men that ever held a seat in the House of Representatives. In 1853 Mr. Cole was nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for Attorney-General, but the party was on the verge of dissolution, and the entire ticket was defeated. In 1855, the Republican party then being fully organized, and Judge Cole having taken an active part in its formation, he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, against Samuel Crawford, Democrat, and at that time the incumbent of the office. From that day to this Judge Cole has been an honored, faithful, and trusted member of the court of last resort, and now, after witnessing the death of two Chief-Justices,—Whiton in 1859, and Ryan in 1880,—he is the choice of the people, the Bar, and the Governor to assume the duties of the office of Chief-Justice. That he will fill the responsible and dignified position with credit to himself and honor to the State he has already given the public assurance by twenty-five years of able, conscientious, and thoroughly upright service in the line of duty now open before him. His election by the people will take place in April next, when he will be chosen Chief-Justice for a term of ten years, probably without opposition. Judge Cole defeated his last Democratic opponent, M. M. Cothren, in 1878, by over 33,000 majority.

JUDGE CASSODAY.

The promotion of Judge Cole to the Chief-Justiceship made the position of Associate Justice vacant, which the Governor has filled by the appointment of the Hon. John B. Cassoday, of Janesville. Mr. Cassoday is the youngest member of the Supreme Court, being about 45 years of age, and has never held any judicial office until now. He has long been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State, but is better known among the common peop e as a politician than as an attorney. He has always been a close student of political affairs, and studies governmental problems as he does his law cases,—with thoroughness and exhaustive patience,—and never speaks upon a subject until he has mastered it. He has served one term as Speaker of the Assembly, making a quick and discerning presiding officer. He was the Permanent President of the last Republican State Convention, and Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in the Chicago National Convention. The prominent part he took in the nomination of Gen. Garfield is too well remembered to need here more than brief mention. As in the case of Chief-Justice Cole, Mr. Cassoday's appointment must be referred to the people for confirmation at the ballot-box next spring, and, if chosen, his term of office will run until 1890.

While the action of Gov. Smith in appointing Judge Cole to be Chief-Justice meets with the approbation of both political parties, his selection of Mr. Cassoday as Associate Justice in place of Cole is received with considerable unfavorable comment by the Democrats of the State, because there is but one Judge out of the five now upon the Bench who is a Democrat. At the last election for Governor in Wisconsin the vote stood, in round numbers, as follows: Republicans, 100,000; Democrats, 75,000. They claim that they have a moral right to two out of the five Judges, and when

CHIEF-JUSTICE RYAN

was alive that was the political division of the Bench,—Ryan and Orton being Democrats, and Cole, Taylor, and Lyon being Republicans. They hold that a minority so large and respectable as theirs should be recognized in a matter of so much importance, and they cite the fact that from 1855, when Cole defeated Crawford, until 1873, when Ryan was appointed, there was not a Democrat upon the Bench for a single term. For this reason the Democrats will be likely to contest Mr. Cassoday's election by the people, although a party contest in Wisconsin does not promise them success. Neither are the Democrats able to point to a single instance where they had the power to elect a judicial officer, and waived the privilege in favor of one of their political opponents. The Republicans of Wisconsin have made two such concessions in favor of Democrats for the sake of divesting the Court of its so-called partisan character, but no such precedent can be quoted on the part of the Democracy.

Fun in Utah.

Mohan and Gilliland were well known in Utah as desperadoes. They rode into Eagle Rock in quest of amusement. They began by compelling temperance men to drink with them, the alternative being instant death. Their next diversion was repeatedly to cross a bridge and dare the gate-tender, a noted athlete, to come out of his house and collect toll. Then they shot all the dogs and hens in the place. By this time the inhabitants were terrified, and nobody but the two marauders was out of doors. Their crowning exploit was to fire at a woman who was trying to call her pet dog into the house. Keller and Chamberlain were cattle-herders, and they got weary of being imprisoned in a store, where they had gone to make some purchases. They carefully loaded a rifle apiece, and went out to rid the town of the nuisance. Mohan and Gilliland fired first, but missed, and were speedily killed by the herders.

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

CATARRH CURE.

Swallowing Poison.

Swallowing and inhaling the noxious impurities generated by Catarrh, **poison** not alone the nasal organs, but the stomach and lungs. No merely **local** remedy, like douches and insoluble snuffs, can possibly reach or eradicate the virulent sporules of Catarrh. This fact explains the wonderful cures effected by **Dr. Wei De Meyer's new inoculative** treatment. The elements used by him are **absorbed** by the mucous membrane throughout the system and form a **constitutional** as well as local antidote, as certain to **cure Catarrh**, as vaccine virus is to prevent Small-Pox. Its unprecedented sale with unsolicited testimonials from many thousands who, at **all stages** of the disease, **have been cured** by this wonderful remedy, establish, beyond contradiction, the fact that **Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure** is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. **Rev. C. H. Taylor**, 149 Noble-st., Brooklyn, writes: "One package produced a radical cure." "It entirely cured a member of my family who has suffered from Catarrh for **40** yrs." **J. D. McDonald**, 710 Broadway, N. Y.: "It cured me after doctoring for nearly **30** years." **Mrs. Emma C. Howes**, 30 W. Washington-place, N. Y.: "I can speak for **Seven** members of my family who have used it with great benefit." **Rev. W. H. Sumner**, Frederick, Md.: "Everybody troubled with Catarrh as I was should use it." **Mary A. Ranker**, 494 N. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.: "For six years I did not breath through my nostrils until I used Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure." **Mrs. M. E. Sheney**, 3022 Sarah-st., St. Louis, Mo.: "It gave me instant relief." **F. J. Crank**, Atlantic Hotel, Chicago: "It restored me to my ministerial labors." **Rev. Geo. A. Ries**, Cobbleskill, N. Y.: "It relieved me of a great Polypus." **W. H. Truesdell, M. D.**, Elgin, Ill.: &c., &c., &c., &c. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "**Treatise**" is mailed **free**. His "**Cure**" it **delivered** to any address by D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at **$1.50** complete.

LOTTERY.

Willard Hotel Lottery,

A First-Class Furnished Hotel for $8.

1,064 Cash Prizes and 1,416 Property Prizes, Amounting to $369,850.

Drawing taken place at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, under authority of a Special Act of the Kentucky Legislature, and under the absolute control of the following disinterested Commissioners appointed by the Act:

Hon. Robert Mallory, late M. C., of Oldham County; L. M. Flournoy, President of the Louisville Car-Roof Company; Hon. H. P. Whittaker, of Covington; Henry Clay, Jr., late Prosecuting Attorney of the Louisville City Court; and G. A. Winston, of the law firm of L & J. Caldwell & Winston, of Louisville.

LIST OF PRIZES:

The Willard Hotel, with all its Furniture and Fixtures	$250,000
One Brick Residence on Green-st	$15,000
One Brick Residence on Green-st	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
500 Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
500 Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Whole tickets, $8; halves, $4; quarters, $2.

The Hotel is now open, and will be run by the undersigned until it is ready to be transferred to the lucky winner. The public are invited to stop with me and see the property for themselves.

Responsible agents wanted at all important points. For circulars giving full information, and about tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS, Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.,
Or W. SCOTT GLORE, Bookseller, 108 Fourth-st., Louisville, Ky.
Or to J. P. JEWETT & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Room 7, Chicago.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE!

A Lack of It Disease and Death.

Disease Cured! The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicines!

OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR, and GENERATING systems speedily restore the VITAL FORCES, LOST MANHOOD, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. Nature merely wants natural aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild, continuous currents.

For Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

"WOMAN'S FRIEND"—Electricity—For Female Weakness, General Debility, Nervous Prostration, and the varied ills of woman, Electricity is a sovereign remedy. Special circulars explaining the improved Electrical Ovarian Supporter, Shields, and Spinals, etc., sent on receipt of 6 cents postage.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., Rooms 1 and 2.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT INSTRUCTION BOOK!

Richardson's New Method For the Pianoforte.

By NATHAN RICHARDSON. Price $3.25

It is generally conceded that this is the Most Perfect, as well as the Most Successful, Pianoforte Instruction Book ever published. Having been many times revised, it may be considered as entirely free from errors. Having been repeatedly enlarged, it is remarkably full and complete.

Many thousands of Teachers have used the book for years, and still continue to use it, as the best. Sales are constant, and very large. RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE is the title. Order it by the whole title, and accept no other book, since this is the Original and True "Richardson."

Sold by all the principal Music Dealers and Booksellers of the United States and Canada.

Mailed, post-free, for $3.25.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PAPILLON.

PAPILLON!

PAPILLON Cures Salt Rheum, Cures Eczema, Cures Scald Head, Cures Pimples, Cures Hives, Cures Catarrh, Cures Chafing of Infants, and All Diseases of the Skin.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1880.—T. C. CLARKE, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have used your preparation called "Papillon" on quite a number of cases of chronic eczema, with most gratifying results. Some very obstinate ones have been cured by its persistent use. In some of the acute inflammatory affections of the skin I have seen it give prompt and marked relief. Very truly yours, JOHN W. STREETER, M. D., 80 Aldine Square.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 & 94 LAKE-ST.

HOTEL.

Buckingham Hotel,
Fifth Avenue and 50th st.,
(OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL,)
NEW YORK.
JOSLIN & FULLER, Proprietors.

Delightfully situated in the very centre of the most fashionable residences, churches, schools, &c.; near the Grand Central R. R. depot, within three minutes walk of the Elevated Road and Madison Avenue cars.

Patronized by the best Families of Europe and America.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Restaurant unsurpassed; charges reasonable.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE | $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
Patented March 26, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. COHN'S SCHOOL of LANGUAGES

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL, Room 33. French and German by the "Natural Method." Classes meet day and evening every day. At Park Institute, 103 Ashland-av., on Mondays, Wed. and Frid., 2 to 3 p. m. Prof. H. COHN and Mme. LEONTINE ARNOT-COHN, Directors, Central Music-Hall.

ATHENÆUM ACADEMY,
H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

An English and Classical School of the highest order for pupils of both sexes. Prepares for best Colleges or for Business. Gymnastic training free. Circulars may be obtained at 50 Dearborn-st.

Snow's DANCING SCHOOL, West Side—Adams and Halsted-sts., now open. Instruction Monday and Wednesday eve'gs. New beginners may commence at any time. Residence, 626 W. Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY, **DR. LUCAS,**
132 South Clark-st.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

NO CURE! NO PAY! **DR. KEAN,**
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheb'y'gn, M'n'tw'c, daily *9 a m
☞ Monday Boats don't leave until .... 7 p m
☞ Saturday's Boat don't leave until .... 8 p m
Night Boats for Milwaukee, etc., Monday, Tuesday, and Friday at 7 p. m., and Saturday .... 8 p m
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Sat. and Sun. ex. 9 a m
For Ahnepee, etc., Tues. and Frid. 7 p. m. and Fri. 9 a m
For G. Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c, tri-w'kly 7 p m
For Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday .... 7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday .. 7 p m
Office & docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays except'd

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	*9:15 pm	*7:15 am
aOmaha Night Express	*9:15 pm	*7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	*9:15 pm	*7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*9:15 pm	*7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	*8:30 am	*3:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 am	*3:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	*6:35 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	*4:15 pm	*10:45 am
bMilwaukee Express	*8:00 am	*7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	*9:00 pm	*10:30 am
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	*9:00 pm	*10:30 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	*9:30 am	*6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§9:00 pm	*7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§9:00 pm	*7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§9:00 pm	*7:00 am
aLake Geneva Express	*4:15 pm	*10:20 am
aLake Geneva	*4:15 pm	*10:20 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	*2:45 pm	*6:00 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card at 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:30 am	b2:15 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 am	b2:50 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	b1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b2:30 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	b2:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b2:30 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b7:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bAurora Passenger	4:40 pm	b9:55 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b8:55 am
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	6:20 pm	b10:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	d6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 pm	b6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. Gorgeous Smoking-Cars, with Revolving-Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers. C. B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Pan-Handle Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	*7:30 am	*7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	*5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 am / *9:00 pm	*4:00 pm / *7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am / *9:00 pm	*4:00 pm / *7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	*9:00 pm	*7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	*9:00 pm	*7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	*7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	*6:15 pm	*8:25 am
Elgin Express	*9:45 am	*4:15 pm
Byron Passenger	*4:00 pm	*9:30 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	*5:15 pm	*8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	5:00 pm	10:20 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:40 am	*7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:30 pm	§7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:40 am	*7:20 pm
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§8:30 pm	§7:20 am
Springfield Express	*8:40 am	*7:20 pm
Springfield Night Express	§8:30 pm	§7:20 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:40 am	*7:20 pm
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:30 pm	§7:20 am
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	*8:40 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	*4:45 pm	*8:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	*4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 am	*6:35 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 pm	*6:45 am

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	*8:45 am	*7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§8:55 pm	§7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 pm	*2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	*8:45 am	*7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	§8:55 pm	§7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 pm	*2:30 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver Night Express via Alton	†9:00 pm	‡7:35 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 pm	§7:35 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§9:00 pm	§7:35 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 pm	*9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 am	*6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex	§3:30 pm	§8:00 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§8:00 am
Night Express	†9:10 pm	*6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	*3:40 pm	*10:35 am
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*9:10 pm	†6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	*6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 am	*7:40 pm
Special New York Express	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§3:30 pm	§4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§8:00 am
Fast Express	†10:20 pm	‡5:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets for sale at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	*8:00 am	*8:00 pm
Night Express	†9:00 pm	‡8:10 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 26th	§5:30 pm	§9:20 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*7:50 am	5:50 am
Fast Express	§4:55 pm	§8:00 pm
Evening Express	*9:40 pm	*7:35 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*8:30 am	*7:30 pm
Night Express	§8:10 pm	§7:00 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:30 am	*7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§3:30 pm	§8:00 am
Pacific Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§8:00 am
Fast Line	†9:40 pm	‡6:50 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	*8:40 am	*7:05 pm
Night Express	§8:30 pm	§7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, Fourteenth-st., just west of State-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*9:00 am	*4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§7:30 pm	§7:00 am

VOLUME XL

PLUSHES.

MAND[illegible] BROTHERS

Have received a[illegible] place on their c[illegible] several CASES

PLUSH[illegible]

IN

Bronze, Myrt[illegible] Olive, Prun[illegible] Wine, Plum[illegible] Heliotrope, Gen[illegible] Sapphire, Navy[illegible] Black, Purp[illegible] &c., &c.

100 PIEC[illegible]

Velvet and[illegible] Satin Str[illegible]

$1.50 per y[illegible] Worth $3.50

Brocaded V[illegible] Colored and B[illegible] Reduced to[illegible] ONE-HAL[illegible]

Cloaking V[illegible] 24 and 27 inch, Elegant Qualit[illegible]

$2.50, $3.00, [illegible]

STATE-S[illegible] Michigan-av. and Twenty[illegible]

COMMISSION MERC[illegible]

FIELD, LINDLEY[illegible] Commission Merc[illegible] NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AN[illegible] 88 & 90 La Salle-st.

OCEAN NAVIGAT[illegible] NORTH GERMAN[illegible] New York—London[illegible]

INMAN [illegible] Ocean Steam[illegible]

STATE L[illegible]

HOTEL.

ALBEMARLE[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIR[illegible] SCA[illegible]